FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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# MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

## 14 AUGUST 1986

### Israel

*Approval of Arbitral Compromis* — The Inner Cabinet decided to endorse the arbitral compromis on Tabah and the document will probably be signed within 2 weeks, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres announced at a news conference broadcast by Jerusalem television. The Israeli negotiators' report on Egyptian-Israeli relations was also approved during the Inner Cabinet meetings, which lasted over 7 hours, he disclosed. Peres said he expects to meet with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak after the arbitral compromis is signed, though Jerusalem radio subsequently reported that the two sides may agree to sign the document during their summit meeting. The radio revealed that arrangements for the summit will be coordinated between Mubarak's officials and Avraham Tamir, director general of Peres' office, who will leave for Cairo in a few days. Meanwhile, during a telephone conversation reported by Jerusalem television, Peres and Mubarak expressed hope that they will be able to meet soon.

The decision to approve the arbitral compromis was opposed by two members of the Inner Cabinet, Ari'el Sharon and Moshe Arens, Jerusalem radio noted. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the radio that the wording of the compromis is "not ideal" but "we could not have reached a better document under the present circumstances."

*Comment on Lebanon Raid* — The chief of the General Staff told journalists that the 11 August air strike near Ba'labakk proved the Air Force's ability to carry out missions in areas covered by Syrian missiles, *The Jerusalem Post* reported.

### Lebanon

A car bomb exploded in the Al-Dawrah area of East Beirut 14 August, killing 15 people and wounding 100 others, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon radio reported. Some of the victims were burned to death inside their cars and the blast damaged over 60 apartments and shops, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

As for the political situation in the Christian sector 14 August, Radio Free Lebanon reported that a meeting of the Phalangist Party and Lebanese Forces leadership was temporarily suspended by Phalangist leader George Sa'adah because of the appearance of gunmen in the streets of Al-Ashrafiyah.

On the Muslim side, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio broadcast a 13 August speech by Walid Junblatt in which the Progressive Socialist Party leader promised to "personally begin purging" his party and to correct "abnormalities" in it caused by "silly, naive, profiteering individuals."

### Iran-Iraq War

Iranian aircraft bombed an Iraqi oil installation at Kirkuk 13 August, damaging the facility's computerized control center, IRNA reported. However, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA denied that an attack against Kirkuk occurred, and announced that an attempted raid against Al-Sulaymaniyah was repulsed. In the Gulf, Iraqi aircraft hit a "large maritime target" early 14 August, according to a military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio.

In an interview with Tehran radio after a Supreme Defense Council meeting, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani denied that the 12 August Iraqi raid against Sirri Island was a dangerous development, maintaining that Iran is capable of very easily moving its oil export facilities farther east along the Iranian coast as far as Chah Bahar, a bay east of the Strait of Hormuz. The Majlis speaker asserted that Iranian listening posts and radar facilities recorded conversations of Iraqi pilots and tracked the course of their planes, thus proving the involvement of "others" in the attack. Asked about the recent defection of a pilot to Iraq, the Majlis speaker said it was a "small incident" by an "unknown pilot," and proves that Iraq is in dire need of propaganda tricks.

In Cairo, an *Al-Ahram* report cited by MENA said the main purpose of the Iraqi defense minister's visit to Egypt was to request Egyptian "military support" and weapons manufactured by the Egyptian arms industry.

### Syria

The USSR has reassured Syria that Jewish emigration will not be discussed during the upcoming Soviet-Israeli talks in Helsinki, WAKH reported, citing an article in the UAE's *Al-Ittihad*. Quoting London-based Arab diplomatic sources, the newspaper said the Soviet Union reiterated its stand that there will not be a return to complete relations with Israel until after a full withdrawal from all occupied territories.

Elsewhere, Voice of Lebanon radio alleged that 340 Communists and Ba'thists in Damascus, Homs, and Aleppo were arrested in connection with "recent incidents" in the country, adding that six Ba'th Party officials are being held on suspicion of involvement in the events.

### Western Sahara

Polisario attacks along the security walls in July killed 180 Moroccan troops, according to a Saharan communique cited by Algiers radio.

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## KUWAIT

### Petroleum Corporation To Cut Production

*LD131729 Kuwait KUNA in English 1639 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 13 (KUNA) — The Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC), which executes the country's oil policy, has made the necessary arrangements to cut Kuwait's oil production in implementation of a recent OPEC agreement, a KPC official said Wednesday.

KPC has brought to a halt all spot and deferred oil sales intended for September and October, said Mansour al-Fraih, the executive assistant for the KPC managing director.

The KPC has also made arrangements to curtail the operation capacity of refineries so as to bring down the country's production to 900,000 barrels per day, the volume alloted to Kuwait under the OPEC accord, Al-Fraih added in a statement distributed by KPC.

The new measures mirror Kuwait's commitment to the letter and spirit of the agreement reached last month by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to cut the group's output to 16.8 million b/d in September and October, the KPC executive said.

Al-Fraih said KPC might have to forge an agreement with its customers to cut the shipments contracted for September and October.

He added that the corporation, meanwhile, has rebuffed requests for shipping in August the volumes contracted for the coming two months, or to increase the quantities of these shipments.

Al-Fraih stressed, however, that the corporation will give shipment priority to its traditional customers and seek to cushion them the impact of the new measures.

Shifting to prices, the KPC official said that despite the fact that pricing patterns might vary sharply, the Kuwaiti crude price would shoot up to the true value of the commodity so long as Kuwait's OPEC partners honored the quota agreement.

Commitment to the individual quotas is the barometer that gauges prices, he noted.

The netback pricing system, he added, is linked to the prices of by-products which have already climbed up by 30 dollars per ton in a week's time.

The executive assistant for the KPC managing director admitted that slashing the country's oil production and sales would fetter the corporation's flexibility and market share.

But he emphasized that the sacrificial production cut was intended to reflect Kuwait's resolve to support OPEC as well as the desire to boost a sluggish world market.

The 900,000 b/d chunk Kuwait got from the OPEC overall output "is not the fair share Kuwait is entitled to by all criteria," Al-Fraih said.

The KPC official echoed warnings made by Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali Khalifa that Kuwait's abidance by the OPEC accord hinges on similar commitment by other group members.

"In the event of a breach, KPC can and will recover its original share of the market almost instantly, capitalizing on its advanced marketing potential and high refining capacity at home and abroad," Al-Fraih further warned.

### Foreign Ministry Official Meets USSR Charge

*LD131732 Kuwait KUNA in English 1632 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 13 (KUNA) — Soviet's policy in Asia was discussed when the foreign ministry's acting director of the political department 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sharikh Wednesday met with the Soviet Charge d'affaires Vladimir Georgiy.

Georgiy briefed Al-Sharikh on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's recent speech which out lined the Moscow's policy in Asia. They also examined the topics to be discussed during the non-aligned summit due later this month in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Al-Sharikh, also received Thailand's ambassador to Kuwait (Wichian Watanakun) and discussed with him the cooperation with the organization of South East Asian nations and the agenda of the Harare summit.

Meanwhile, acting director of the economic department at the Foreign Ministry Ahmad al-Ibrahim received today the Syrian charge d'affaires in Kuwait, Mahmoud Almagdad, and talked about bilateral relations.

Councellor of the political department Ibrahim al-Mousa met today with first secretary of the United States Embassy here Joseph Staford.

## PDRY

### Council of Ministers Issues Statement on Amnesty

*EA132006 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] During its session yesterday, the Council of Ministers studied the results of the General Amnesty Committee's work and achievements in the implementation of the general amnesty decree issued by the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council. The Council of Ministers issued the following statement:

As a result of the true and sincere efforts made by the political leadership to contain and overcome the negative effects of the 13 January bloody conspiracy, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council issued General Amnesty Decree No 17 of 1986 on 29 March 1986, which expressed, in conformity with its political stance, total self-confidence, a comprehensive patriotic vision, and a principled position emanating from an infinite desire to

deal with those effects in a manner able to guarantee all those covered by the general amnesty decree a return to their relatives and families to lead their normal lives and exercise all their legal and constitutional rights. A number of misled sons of our people responded to the general amnesty decree and began to return to their families and relatives, a matter which prompted the Presidium to extend the general amnesty by way of Decree No 30 of 1986 to enable the remaining misled people to benefit from the amnesty.

In implementation of the general amnesty decree and inspired by its noble goals, the PDRY Government calls on all the remaining misled brother-countrymen to return to their homes and relatives and join their brothers who responded to the general amnesty decree and are today living happily with their families and relatives, thus to overcome the spuriousness and falsity of biased propaganda.

During the period preceding and following the general amnesty decree, the government took a number of practical steps to deal with some of the tragic effects resulting from this conspiracy. The government affirms that it will continue its efforts in this direction and charges the relevant ministries, organs, and executive offices in the governorates with the strict and speedy implementation of its decisions in this respect, the most important of which are:

1) In implementation of the general amnesty decree, to guarantee brother returnees job and employment opportunities in accordance with their qualifications, experience, and capabilities and in a manner assuring them of a stable and decent life;
2) To provide social and livelihood care without exception for all the families that lost their breadwinners.

Whereas the government emphasized its call to the misled brothers to respond to the general amnesty decree, it also stresses that it will take all the necessary steps in ensure implementation of this decree to ensure that the brother returnees will upon returning live in safety, stability, and dignity.

## UAE

### Editorial Views Husayn Visit as Adding 'Momentum'

*JN131548 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 12 Aug 86 p 1*

[Editorial]

[Text] King Husayn's visit to the UAE and his meeting with his brother His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan are important because they take place under the decisive circumstances through which the Arab world is passing and at a time when our Arab nation is facing challenges.

As the UAE welcomes the Jordanian monarch in his second homeland, it also takes this opportunity to reiterate the basic principles defined by his highness the president in his speech to his sons the commanders, officers, and soldiers of the Armed Forces on the 20th anniversary of his assumption of power. First, we believe in national, Gulf, Arab, and Islamic unity. Second, we live in an age in which there is no room for weak states and in which great entities survive. Third, our Armed Forces are ready to make sacrifices in defense of the Arab nation's dignity and loftiness.

Since the Jordanian monarch's visit takes place at a delicate time and under serious cirucmstances, there is no doubt the talks between the two leaders, Zayid and Husayn, will give new momentum to common Arab action and reinforce efforts being exerted to acheive Arab soldiarity, unite stands and ranks, and achieve unity of objective and destiny.

**Death of Tabah Military Delegate Reported**
*NC140823 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, reported today that Major Muhammad Kamil, member of the military delegation to these talks, has died of a heart attack at the Dani'el Hotel in Herzliyya. He added that the Egyptian delegation will return to Cairo today. Israeli radio reported that the hotel's medical team spent 2 hours working very hard to save Kamil's life, but did so in vain.

**Iraqi Defense Minister Requests 'Military Support'**
*NC140941 Cairo MENA in English 0815 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Excerpt] Cairo, Aug 14 -- (MENA) — Iraqi Defence Minister and Deputy General Commander of the Iraqi Armed Forces General 'Adnan Khayrallah left Cairo yesterday carrying a message from President Husni Mubarak to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

According to *"Al-Ahram"* the visit of the Iraqi military delegation to Cairo was sucessful and that its main purpose developments and prognostics of the war and put forward requests to Egypt for military support and weapons manufactured by Egypt's arms industry, says *"Al-Ahram"*. [sentence as received] [passage omitted]

**Lutfi Discusses Palestinian, Sahara Problems**
*NC132021 Cairo MENA in English 1800 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Rabat, Aug 13 (MENA) — Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. 'Ali Lutfi said in press remarks published here today that the current Arab situation is in a state of stagnation due to Arabs negative reaction, pointing out that he means by the negative reaction the Arabs stance on the Jordanian-Palestinian accord which is considered a practical framework for solving the Palestinian problem.

In an interview with *"Al-'Alam"* magazine, Premier Lutfi said the Arabs repeated their negative stance on the meeting between Moroccan King Hassan II and Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres.

He added that peace with Israel is a step towards comprehensive peace, citing Egypt's efforts on the international and regional levels, especially with Jordan and the PLO within the framework of the accord of February 1985.

On the Sahara problem, Premier Lutfi said Egypt does not rpt not recognize the Polisario front neither the Sahara Republic. [sentence as received]

He also noted that the participation of a Polisario delegation in the conference of African information ministers which was recently held in Cairo came upon an invitation by the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity.

**Sudanese Government Joins Case Against Numayri**
*PM131812 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 13 Aug 86 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Numayri Extradition Case Adjourned"]

[Excerpt] The administrative justice court, chaired by counselor Tawfiq al-Maryawi with 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Amir acting as court secretary, decided today to adjourn until 16 September hearing the case brought by the Egyptian and the Sudanese Bar Associations regarding the request to annul the administrative order granting former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri political asylum.

Meanwhile the Sudanese Government yesterday joined the Sudanese and Egyptian bar associations as a principal party to the case. A Sudanese delegation arrived in Cairo yesterday headed by 'Abd al-Mahmud Salih, Sudanese minister of justice and attorney general and including as members Chairman of the Sudanese Bar Association 'Abdallah al-Hasan, Deputy Secretary of the Bar Association Jalal al-Sayyid, senior counselors at the Attorney General's Office Muhammad 'Ali Kalkum and Mahbub Ibrahim, and Mrs Ni'mat Ahmad Malik, representative of the Sudanese Grouping. They were accompanied by a delegation of the Egyptian Bar Association headed by doyen Ahmad al-Khawajah.

Chairman of the Sudanese Bar Association 'Abdallah al-Hasan told *Al-Ahram* that relations between the Sudanese and Egyptian peoples rise above individuals and governments. However the regimes may change, strong relations between the two peoples will remain as history has always proved and as the future will prove. We the Sudanese will not allow Ja'far Numayri to be the reason for destroying the everlasting relations between the two peoples of the Nile, he added.

The chairman of the Sudanese Bar Association said: We will struggle until the end to obtain a judgment annulling the administrative order. What is disturbing to all the Sudanese people is the reports received in Sudan to the effect that Numayri is not staying in his residence but rather is moving about and hatching plots against the Sudanese people. The Sudanese security organs have proved that contacts are taking place between Numayri and some of his supporters to organize sabotage operations in Sudan. Numayri has sent letters to one of his previous supporters, a Sudanese businessman residing in Yemen, asking for 100 million pounds [as published] to finance his plots. [passage omitted]

**MENA Cites Magazine on Resuming Moroccan Relations**
*NC131243 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Cairo, 13 Aug (MENA) — In its Friday edition, the Egyptian magazine *Al-Musawwar* says that 'Abd al-Hadi Bu Talib, envoy of Moroccan King Hassan II, has told President Muhammad Husni Mubarak that, as a message from the king states, Morocco is determined to resume its diplomatic relations with Egypt as soon as possible.

The magazine adds that according to the message there is no longer anything standing in the way of this, particularly now that King Hassan has stepped down from the chairmanship of the Arab summit. The magazine notes that Mubarak made it very clear to the Moroccan envoy, who paid a visit to Egypt last week, that Egypt attaches great importance to its relations with Morocco, regardless of whether or not diplomatic relations are resumed. Mubarak also stressed Egypt's firm view of this matter, which is that it does not wish to hasten the process unduly or embarass anyone.

The magazine notes that King Hassan sent another message to President Mubarak, in which he fully explained his reasons for meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres last month.

## Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

### Communique No 2,325

*JN131624 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Communique No 2,325 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The glorious Iraqi soldiers continue their efforts to uphold the voice of truth, protect the homeland, and safeguard the people's dignity.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. A force from one of our units in the I Army Corps northern sector raided enemy positions opposite it. It managed to storm them and clash with the enemy, killing or wounding some soldiers, forcing the rest to flee, and destroying some infantry positions. The force returned safely to its positions.

2. Six enemy soldiers were killed and one observation post and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector. One infantry position was destroyed and four enemy soldiers were wounded in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

3. Six enemy soldiers were killed, others were wounded, and one observation post was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Two infantry positions, one vehicle, one machine gun emplacement, and one observation post were destroyed in the VII Army Corps front.

4. Fleeing the despotic regime in Iran, some Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

5. The despotic clique in Iran finds no alternative to the course of evil and crime. Its forces shelled residential areas in Basra with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling martyred 2 civilians, injured 11 others, and damaged 5 houses and 2 shops. At 1240 [0840 GMT] today, two enemy planes penetrated our international borders aiming at residential areas in the Al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate. Our brave air defense men intercepted them and forced them to flee.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 August 1986

### Bombing Denied

*JN131936 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that Iranian planes attacked Iraqi oil installations in Kirkuk in northern Iraq.

In a statement to INA, the military spokesman ridiculed these claims which he termed mere lies aimed at concealing the catastrophe afflicting Iran as a result of the strike against Sirri Island. He emphasized that all that happened is that two Iranian planes attempted to strike at the residential areas in Al-Sulaymaniyah, and not Kirkuk, this morning, but were forced to flee without achieving their aims. The spokesman said that Kirkuk and all its oil installations are there for all the citizens and the media to see.

### 'Large Maritime Target' Hit

*JN140615 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0600 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[14 August military statement]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To deprive the Iranian regime of its oil supplies, which it uses for the purpose of aggression, the brave eagles of the air carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at midnight last night, scoring an accurate and effective hit. Afterwrds, they safely returned with their planes to the homeland, praise be to God.

14 August 1986

## Air Force Commander on Sirri Raid, Future Operations

*JN140810 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0725 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Aug (INA) — Staff Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban, commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense, has called on Iran not to seek an alternative to Sirri Island because any alternative will be easy prey for Iraqi fighter planes. In a statement to the military paper *Al-Qadisiyah*, which is issued by the Iraqi Defense Ministry, the Air Force commander stressed that Iraq's long arm will reach areas far more remote than Sirri Island to strike at Iranian war and economic targets on land and at sea. The commander said that the Iraqi Air Force's future blows against Iran's war and economic targets will be terrifying and will have disastrous results.

The Iraqi commander said Iraq's retaliation for the Iranian shelling of Iraqi residential areas has not taken place yet, and it will have a great impact on the near future, making the Iranian rulers regret their evil deeds. He added that the Iranian rulers' aggressions against Iraqi residential areas will be countered with means they have never experienced before.

Staff Lt Gen Sha'ban stressed that the Iraqi Air Force will continue to attack Iranian war and economic facilities which contribute to the aggression. He said: Our present duty is to destroy military and economic targets, paralyze the enemy's potentialities wherever they exist, and avoid striking populated targets until further notice.

Referring to the Iraqi Air Force's destructive raid against Sirri Island, the Iraqi commander said it confirms Iraq's ability to pursue and crush all sources of Iranian aggression wherever they exist and emphasizes the experience the Iraqi Air Force has gained, as well as its efficiency and accuracy. He stressed that the current Iraqi Air Force's painful, surprise blows are only a small example of what it can accomplish.

**Ramadan Receives Message From SFRY's Mikulic**
*JN131700 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1535 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, has received a message from Branko Mikulic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, dealing with bilateral relations and ways to promote them.

The message was delivered by SFRY Ambassador in Baghdad Djevad Mujezinovic when Ramadan received him here today.

**Khayrallah Returns From 2-day Egyptian Visit**
*JN131040 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0948 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA) — Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces and minister of defense, and his delegation returned to Baghdad today after a 2-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

During his visit, Khayrallah held talks with Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, on ways to promote fraternal bilateral cooperation in the service of the Arab nation.

**Kurdistan Legislative Elections Begin 13 Aug**
*JN131048 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA) — Elections for the Legislative Council of the Kurdistan Autonomous Region will begin in the Irbil, Al-Sulaymaniyah, and Dahuk Governorates today. Approximately 890,707 men and women will cast their votes at 135 ballot booths to elect 50 our of 146 candidates for the council's membership.

Regarding this democratic process, the newspaper *Al-'Iraq* states in an editorial today that this large-scale democratic display affirms the Iraqi leadership's desire to establish the pillars of the democratic process and give the Kurdistan Autonomous Region the place it deserves. [passage omitted]

**Car Bomb Explodes in East Beirut, 115 Casualties**
*NC141129 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Excerpt] A booby-trapped car rigged with about 100 kg of explosives went off shortly after 1000 today near the Najjar Coffee Shop, opposite the St Joseph Hospital, in Al-Dawrah. Rescue teams and firemen rushed to the scene in order to evacuate the casualties and extinguish the fires that broke out in vehicles parked nearby. In addition to damaging 9 buildings, the blast killed 15 people and wounded some 100 others. [passage omitted]

**Additional Explosions Reported in East Beirut**
*NC140948 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0941 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] Dear listeners, the Voice of Lebanon correspondent has reported that some explosions can now be heard in Al-Ashrafiyah. We will give you the details and any information on the cause of these blasts as soon as we receive them.

**Fighting Erupts in Beirut; Army Attacked**
*NC140955 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] Those hurt by the stability of the eastern areas are stirring things up elsewhere in order to cause confusion and anxiety. Gunmen in the western sector [of Beirut] started shooting at Lebanese Army positions and neighborhoods in Primo, Al-Barjawi, and Sodeco a short while ago. Explosions have been heard since then in Al-Ashrafiyah and adjacent areas.

**Ja'ja' Comments on 'Lies', 'Hypocrisy'**
*NC132014 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has noted the identical views which emerged from yesterday's meeting with President al-Jumayyil and Dr George Sa'adah [Phalangist Party leader]. He said: We agreed to unite our efforts in order to deal with certain pockets, as well as with the consequences of recent events.

Replying to a question on the connection between these events and decisions made by the Lebanese Forces, Dr Ja'ja' stated: These events have made us realize the fact that our society suffers from horrible lies and a great deal of hypocrisy. He added: There are thugs in our society who only seek to preserve their positions. We will never accept this. We want our society to be exemplary in its calmness, order, and progress. The reasons given for recent events are feeble. I cannot imagine that these weak excuses were the real causes behind the incidents. The real reason is that some people want to keep their political positions and others want to preserve their personal interests by maintaining a state of anarchy in certain areas. We will never allow this.

Responding to a question on the nature of the practical measures to be taken, Dr Ja'ja' affirmed: There will be several measures taken; however, I cannot disclose them now.

**Phalangist Meeting Disturbed by Gunmen on Street**
*NC141142 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] The Phalangist Party Political Bureau resumed its meeting a short while ago. Party Leader Dr George Sa'adah suspended the session this morning after gunmen appeared on a number of streets in Al-Ashrafiyah. Dr Sa'adah had chaired a meeting earlier in the day that was attended by Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee; George Qassis; and Sami Khuwayri.

**Junblatt Promises To 'Purge' PSP Ranks**
*NC131959 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Speech delivered by Walid Junblatt, the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader, at a ceremony in honor of the mountain martyrs in Bhamdun on 13 Aug — recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades and honorable audience: I will open this sports festival by requesting you to observe a 1-minute silence to honor the souls of the martyrs. [passage omitted]

We have fought and will continue to fight for a better future, social justice, and for the fair redistribution of Lebanese resources to all areas. We have not fought for a rifle, which sometimes kills by mistake or for criminal purposes. Nor have we fought to isolate ourselves in the Jabal Lubnan. We have fought for the sons of 'Akkar, Tripoli, the south, and Beirut. [passage omitted]

We are fighting for a Lebanese national resistance and for a unified Palestinian resistance. [applause] We are fighting for a clear and distinguished relationship with Syria, a relationship from which both Syria and ourselves will benefit. All of us in the PSP, the Lebanese Communist Party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, and the Amal Movement constitute a nationalist cause. [applause]

We are not and will never be a fascist or sectarian movement. Look at events in East Beirut. They are (?fighting) like wolves and they will fall. In fact, they fell historically when they dealt with the enemy and when they based their principles on sectarianism and bigotry. We have succeeded. We do not want to fall because certain mercenaries in our ranks or in the ranks of others seek to distort the battle and belittle thousands of our martyrs. [passage omitted]

As I said in 'Ayn Zhalta, if criticism is necessary then criticize and fear no one. Fear only the righteous. [applause] If Walid Junblatt's life, even his personal life, would distort the importance of the struggle, then criticize Walid Junblatt and fear no one but the righteous. [applause] I will persoanlly begin purging

the PSP and correct certain abnormalities. Regrettably, these are the fault of certain silly, naive, profiteering individuals. The march of armed struggle is long. [applause] We must continue this march, remain steadfast and expel from our ranks those mercenaries who occasionally defame the reputation of the PSP and the nationalist forces. [passage omitted]

**Amal Denies Report on Clashes With French Forces**
*NC131437 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] The Fifth Branch of the Amal Movement's Military Bureau has denied reports by certain security sources that Amal personnel and the French contingent clashed on the Wadi Jilu-Yanuh-'Aytit triangle at 1300. The Fifth Branch emphasized that the situation in the south, particularly in Tyre, is completely calm. 'Aql Hamiyah, the Amal Movement's military official, and a company of the movement's regular army are making strenuous efforts to control the situation and solve any problems that might emerge.

**UNIFIL Spokesman Denies Cease-Fire Reached**
*NC131500 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] UNIFIL Spokesman Timor Goksell has told the Voice of Lebanon, that no cease-fire agreement has been reached between the French UNIFIL contingent and Amal militiamen in southern Lebanon. He explained that Amal and UNIFIL forces have not directly discussed these issues. He said that indirect talks have been initiated by the Lebanese Army. Goksell expressed readiness to contact any party to reach a cease-fire.

Goksell denied that he knows which group targeted the Irish UNIFIL positions. He noted that the French positions in Ma'rakah, Tayr Zibna, Wadi al-Julud, and Dirbaya were shelled this morning.

**Birri Message to French Authorities on Incident**
*NC131535 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] AP cites an anonymous UNIFIL source as saying that extremist elements which oppose the UNIFIL presence are trying diligently to exploit the existing situation in the south.

In another development, the Amal Movement's bureau in Paris has stated that Minister Nabih Birri has expressed his willingness to participate in any committee that French military officials wish to form and to implement its decisions. Minister Birri has sent a message to that effect to the French authorities today in the wake of the clashes that occurred in southern Lebanon.

Muhammad Nasr al-Din, the Amal Movement representative in Paris, conveyed the message to a ranking official in the French Foreign Ministry. In his message, Minister Birri said that the clashes harm the movement and are regrettable. He assured the French government and people that Amal will spare no efforts in its support of the presence of the French contingent.

An aide to French Prime Minister Chirac will receive the Amal representative this afternoon. Minister Birri emphasized that all attempts to exploit such incidents will be prevented. Such attempts would harm relations between Amal and France and French-Lebanese relations as well.

**Amal Strengthens Presence Near French Forces**
*NC131339 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1245 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Political and Diplomatic Department has emphasized that the attack on the French contingent in the south was an act of terrorism by religious extremists. These extremists are flouting democratic principles, legitimate regulations, and international law. The department expressed its full appreciation of the French Government's contribution to the consolidation of the peace process in Lebanon.

Meanwhile eight positions held by the French contingent in the south remain under siege, and Amal has brought additional gunmen into Ma'rakah. This is particularly true of the area around the headquarters of the French contingent.

**Dawud Calls for Punishing French Soldier**
*NC131708 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Dawud Dawud, the Amal Movement's political official in the south, held a news conference in Tyre today. He explained that Israeli intelligence perpetrated the crime that resulted in the death of struggler Haydar Khalil on Monday.

Dawud added: We have never opposed the UN forces. This particularly applies to the French contingent. He went on to say: We demand that the soldier who opened fire at martyr Haydar be punished. This soldier, Dawud added, has committed an act of intrigue that aims to serve Israel's objectives. This is the first time that a UNIFIL soldier opened fire on a citizen's head.

Continuing, Dawud said: We, however, still emphasize the importance of UNIFIL's role in maintaining the south's security. He said that the Amal Movement, which is very pained by such regrettable and condemnable acts, had to adopt an effective stand to rob Israel and its agents of the chance to exploit the situation. We, however, gained control of the situation and foiled the attempts to mutilate the relationship between the Amal Movement and the UN forces by the architects of intrigue.

Concluding, Dawud Dawud said: We had to confront Israel's attempt to fish in troubled waters during the regrettable incident. We have simultaneously collected evidence and documents that confirm the existence of a plot to motivate pro-'Arafat men to fan the fires of sedition.

### UNIFIL Position Fired On; Booby-Trapped Truck Found

*NC141149 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] The NNA correspondent in Tyre has reported that the situation there has been calm and that there has been no renewal of recent clashes. The positions manned by UNIFIL have been untroubled, but for a position held by the French forces in the area of Tyre, which was the target of gunfire at 0200 today. Neither casualties nor damage were sustained.

According to security sources, the Amal Movement has arrested and imprisoned those who fired at the French position — eight in all.

UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel, contacted by telephone, emphasized that the situation is calm and expressed the hope that it will remain.

At 1230 today, convoys accompanied by Amal military escorts set out from UNIFIL barracks in Tyre to distribute supplies to the French and other UNIFIL forces.

Meanwhile, a meeting was held at the Amal Movement's security force headquarters at 1100 today, attended by Colonel (Homer),a member of the truce observers team, who was aquainted with security measures taken to protect the French forces' positions in the area.

Security sources in the area have reported that two people riding in a Mercedes and carrying explosives have been arrested. They admitted that they had planned to plant explosive charges at UNIFIL positions, and were heading for the area of Al-Qulaylah.

Finally, our correspondent in the south has reported that a blue Nissan pickup truck rigged with 60 kg of TNT was found near a gasoline station in Kawkaba, within UNIFIL's area of operations in the eastern sector yesterday.

### Al-Musawi Criticizes UNIFIL Role

*NC140556 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] Husayn al-Musawi, an Amal Movement dissident in Al-Biqa' [and leader of the Islamic Amal Movement], has warned of the consequences if UN Security Council Resolution No 425 is implemented, maintaining that it provides security arrangements for Israel. Al-Musawi also strongly criticized the role of the UN emergency forces in the south, declaring that they are hindering the movements of the resistance fighters.

### Soviet Aeroflot Plane Lands at Beirut 13 Aug

*NC131716 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] A Soviet Aeroflot airliner arrived at Beirut International Airport at noon today with 45 passengers on board. This is the Soviet company's first official flight [to Lebanon] since flights were suspended following the kidnapping of four Soviet diplomats in West Beirut.

## USSR 'Reassures' Damascus on Talks With Israel

*JN140702 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0625 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Aug (WAKH) — Arab diplomatic sources in London have said that Moscow gave reassurances and pledges to Damascus regarding the talks that will be held between Soviet and Israeli officials in Helsinki on Monday.

In statement to the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* today, these sources added that Moscow explained to Syria that the issue of Soviet Jews' emigration to Israel will not be discussed. Moscow pledged not to resume diplomatic relations between the socialist countries and Israel at the ambassadorial level and affirmed that the Soviet stand has not changed and that there will not be a return to complete relations with Israel except after a full withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

## AL-BA'TH Links Bush Tour to Lebanese Events

*JN140800 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, *Al-Ba'th* comments on Bush's tour and its results, stressing that the timing of Bush's visit with what has taken place in the Lebanese arena is the result of U.S. diplomacy which is infuriated at seeing Lebanon regain its vigor. The U.S. is angered to read western press statements that Syrian efforts in Lebanon have zeroed in on the methods which herald security and stability for the Lebanese people, bringing them closer to achieving cohesion within the unified Lebanese framework. The paper says: What concerns U.S. diplomacy is keeping the Lebanese wound bleeding, even if the victims of this diplomacy are those who have loyally worked to render successful what the United States and Israel want to achieve in Lebanon. This is true because the joint U.S.-Israeli objective is to obstruct the Lebanese security march and harm Syria's efforts and sacrifices for the sake of peace in Lebanon.

*Al-Ba'th* adds: What concerns U.S. diplomacy in the region is Israel's interest. It is all right if all of the U.S. efforts are carried out to influence the Syrian Arab stand by obstructing Syrian efforts in Lebanon — whether through the fabrication of internecine fighting among the allies of the United States, or through entrusting the Lebanese CIA agents with the task of fanning the fire of sedition and the explosions which kill Lebanese citizens without any discrimination — because this serves Israel's interests and its designs in Lebanon.

Concluding, *Al-Ba'th* says: Though Bush's tour has failed in undermining what remained of the Arab stand and despite King Hassan II's treason, the most important element of this tour remains the military aspect of the Camp David alliance. When Bush announces that Israel's superiority in terms of quality and quantity is the guarantee for peace in the Middle East, he encourages the Zionists to commit aggression. Bush's tour, as with all previous tours by U.S. officials, has only resulted in bombs that the Zionist planes drop on the land of the Arabs and implicit threats of launching a comprehensive aggression under the pretext of combatting terrorism and terrorists.

## U.S. 'Exclusive' Role in Peace Process Scorned

*PM131331 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 7 Aug 86 pp 1,11*

[Chief Editor Turki Saqr article: "No Peace Without Syria"]

[Excerpts] At the end of his tour of the region, George Bush wanted to impress upon the Arabs that the solution is still in the U.S. Administration's hands, that all the parties approve of the United States, exclusively, dealing with the Middle East crisis, and that it has become possible to move to the table for direct negotiations. He alleged that Syria does not wish to achieve peace and therefore it can be bypassed and an agreement can be reached without it.

It is not strange that Bush should distort the truth and try to give the false impression that his tour has succeeded, the tour which he basically devoted to currying favor with the Zionist forces, beginning with wearing a yarmulke and kissing the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem, and ending with making warm pledges about preserving Israel's security as an absolute priority taking precedence over everything else.

But what is strange is that Bush should disregard his country's long experience in the area which confirmed beyond doubt that it is impossible for the United States to deal, exclusively, with the Middle East crisis as long as there is an Arab wall barring any unilateral deal. It is impossible to work behind Syria's back or to bypass it despite Washington's recourse to all kinds of methods, including gunboat diplomacy, the manipulation of agents, the resort to economic pressures, and the brandishing of the sword of aggression.

We would like to ask Bush: Is it true that what he is doing in the area is for the sake of achieving peace? When did Syria oppose reaching a real peace? Which is the party that is adopting aggression as a policy and thus hindering every international peace effort in this part of the world?

Nobody denies that we in Syria are advocates of peace and that peace is one of our objectives. We are not warmongers; on the contrary we have always been advocates of peace and of cooperating for the success of peace efforts. The history of the United Nations bears witness to that. We have accepted convening an international conference on the basis of this premise. We continuously call for the attainment of a just and comprehensive peace on the basis of UN resolutions.

If peace has not been achieved so far it is not because of a fault in the Syrian stand or because of Syria's policy. The peace for which Reagan, Bush, Peres, and Rabin are calling is not peace; it is merely an invitation to the Arabs one by one to accept U.S. hegemony of the area and its destiny. The Camp David accords provide the clearest example of the kind of peace that the United States wants in the Middle East.

Of course Washington cannot, nor can anybody else, claim that the Camp David accord has brought peace to the area. Everybody has felt that the accord has only brought disasters and tragedies. The blood that has been spilled in Lebanon is only one of its results; the barbaric Israeli invasion of Lebanon is one of its fruits. The Israeli oppression in the West Bank and the rest of

the occupied territories and the building of Zionist settlements escalated greatly under Camp David. So where is the peace that the Camp David accord has brought and where is the stability that it gave to the peoples of the area?

When the United States sees the path to peace in the Middle East only through the Camp David accord and when it acts only to implement Israeli policy in the area how can it be an honest mediator or a fair umpire between the parties in the area? If we go back to Bush's statements and to statements by U.S. officials we find no reference whatsoever to the Palestinian Arab people's rights or to the right to recover the occupied Arab lands. At the same time there is public support for the Israeli wrong and unlimited material support for Israel to remain stronger than all the Arab countries put together. Secretary of State George Shultz is personally leading a campaign for supporting Israel beginning with implementing the idea of strategic cooperation in 1983 and including granting it more U.S. aid than any country in the world obtains. Recently this aid totalled more than $3.5 billion and 2 years ago it was decided that aid to Israel should receive anoutright grant so as not to exhaust the Israeli economy.

How can Washington, in the light of this total and open partiality with Israel, be even-handed in its relations with the Arab and Israeli sides, or achieve a just peace in the area? Therefore, the U.S. insistence on dealing, exclusively, with the Middle East crisis can only be seen as strengthening Israel against the Arabs in order to impose the U.S.-Israeli hegemony and influence on all the Arab homeland.

Therefore, Syria rejects partial and unilateral solutions; it rejects the United States dealing, exclusively, with the crisis in the area; it rejects surrendering any part of the occupied Arab lands; and it rejects abandoning the Arab rights in any way and under any circumstances.

We in Syria want a just and coprehensive peace; we support the UN resolutions and the convening of an international conference; we cooperate fully with all sincere efforts to resolve the crisis in the area; and we accept negotiations within the UN framework on the basis of withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the unconditional recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's rights, including the right to establish a state of their own on their land.

When Bush claims that it is possible to bypass Syria and to reach an agreement without it, we would say that this is a presumption that will not hold together in the face of the facts. Everybody knows about the failure of unilateral deals in the area, particularly the blows dealt to the Camp David agreements, as well as the experience of the past years that has proved the impossibility of establishing a just and comprehensive peace exclusively by the United States.

We say with total confidence that there can be no peace in the area without Syria. They may be able to do something without Syria but they cannot call it peace, for the decision of war and peace in the area will remain Syria's and the Arab masses' decision and never anybody else's.

**Foreign Minister Leaves for Addis Ababa 13 Aug**

*JN131150 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' left Damascus today for Addis Ababa with a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam. The message deals with the developments of the situation in the region and bilateral relations.

## Head of Delegation to Helsinki Talks Departs

*TA140916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] The issue of Soviet Jewry will have a prominent place in the talks with the Soviets in Helsinki. Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir gave guidelines to this effect to Yehuda Horn, the head of the Israeli delegation to the talks. Mr Horn left for Scandinavia today to attend the talks which are scheduled to open in Finland on Monday. The consular experts, who make up most of the Israeli delegation, will leave on Sunday. The Soviets have not yet announced the identity of the members of their delegation.

## Reportage on Continuing Tabah Talks With Egypt

### Teams Reach Agreement

*TA131635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] The Israeli and Egyptian Tabah delegations this evening reached an agreement on one of the issues that has been subject to controversy: the method of photographing the area. Our Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports that following this agreement the actual work of marking the border in the area will begin, and the preparation of photographs for the appendix of the bill will start within a week. Regarding the issue of the international arbitrators there is still no real progress because the Israeli legal advisers participated in the Inner Cabinet session in Jerusalem today. The Egyptian delegation has postponed its departure from Israel until tomorrow.

### Inner Cabinet Approves Compromis

*TA131706 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] The Inner Cabinet has approved the Tabah arbitral compromis and the recommendations of the directors general delegation regarding normalization with Egypt. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that eight of the Inner Cabinet members supported the bill, and only two, Sharon and Arens, opposed. The prime minister will send a message to the Egyptian president in which he reiterates Israel's demands regarding normalization.

### Peres Comments

*TA131845 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1805 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[News conference held by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres after the Inner Cabinet session in which the Tabah arbitral compromis was endorsed; at the Prime Minister's Office — videorecorded]

[Text] [Peres] Today the Inner Cabinet held two sessions on the Tabah arbitral compromis and the fabric of our relations with Egypt. Altogether, the two sessions lasted approximately 7 and 1/2 hours, and ultimately the Inner Cabinet passed the following resolutions: We endorsed the report we received from the committee of directors general in regard to Egyptian-Israeli relations. Detailed discussions were held on the matter with the Egyptian president and members of his Cabinet, which revealed a great deal of goodwill. Naturally, we noted down all the announcements the directors general heard from the Egyptian Government.

The Inner Cabinet also decided to endorse the arbitral compromis as formulated by the two delegations. The signing of the document will probably be held within 2 weeks or thereabouts, after two pending issues are resolved: The first is an agreement on the composition of the arbitration team. Three more arbitrators are needed; the second is the photographs that will be taken of the area.

I will personally write a letter to the president, in which I will note everything that he and the members of his Cabinet have stated. I would only like to say that naturally the main thing in the negotiations was the great show of goodwill made by both countries. Obviously each country insisted on what it thought important. This is a highly valuable feat, reached after extensive, detailed, and prolonged negotiations. I also realize that the complexity of the issue far exceeds the actual size of the area, and yet we reached the compromis. We were also greatly assisted by U.S. officials, for which I am grateful. This stage of the affair can be regarded as having reached a positive conclusion.

[Political correspondent Yig'al Goren] Mr Prime Minister, Egypt has previously made numerous promises to improve normalization, but these promises were to a large degree not honored. What kind of guarantee do we have that now, after the arbitral compromis is signed, Egypt will indeed honor its past pledges and improve its relations with Israel?

[Peres] First, certain things have already been done and need not be put off to the future, such as ministerial visits. The Egyptian petroleum and tourism ministers visited Israel, and our tourism minister visited Egypt. Certain things were also published in the realm of tourism. They have also started looking for soldiers missing in action, and indeed the body of one such soldier has been found. The remains of the *Daqar* submarine are also being sought. We have an active relationship in the sphere of agriculture, and I hope that in the other areas things will also fall into place.

[Goren] When do you think the Egyptian ambassador will return to Tel Aviv?

[Peres] I believe he will return immediately after we sign the arbitral compromis.

[Goren] If that is so, when do you think the summit meeting between you and President Mubarak will be held?

[Peres] I imagine that this, too, will occur soon after the signing of the arbitral compromis. No exact date has been set, and there is no point in guessing at a specific date.

**Peres Briefs Mubarak**

*TA131851 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1812 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] A short time ago the prime minister held a telephone conversation with Egyptian President Mubarak and briefed him about the Inner Cabinet's decision this evening. The Egyptian president congratulated him on the decision. Mr Peres said he hopes the meeting between him and the Egyptian president will be held soon, and Mubarak said he hopes for the same thing.

**Egyptian Delegation Member Dies**

*TA140443 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] The secretary of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks died last night of a heart attack in his hotel room in Herzliyya. Muhammad Kamil was 34. Doctors at the hotel and a mobile emergency unit team tried for 2 hours to revive him to no avail.

**Tamir To Return to Egypt**

*TA140433 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, will depart for Cairo in a few days to coordinate the summit meeting between the Israeli prime minister and the Egyptian president. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Mr Tamir will confer with officials in President Mubarak's office and it may be decided that Israel and Egypt will sign the arbitral compromis during the summit.

**Shamir Explains Vote**

*TA140546 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Sahmir by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami in Shamir's residence in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] In a noctural session about 10 days ago at the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem with Richard Murphy, who came especially from Cairo to put forth the request the Inner Cabinet or a small ministerial team initial the arbitral compromis on Tabah, you actually prevented such an agreement. Yesterday, at the end of 7 and 1/2 hours of deliberations by the Inner Cabinet, you joined those who approved the compromis. What happened between last Sunday and yesterday?

[Shamir] You are asking me the right question. Indeed, at that time I objected to signing to compromis, and I have no regrets about it. In the short period between the time I was asked to give my agreement to initialing the compromis and last night, several developments which promoted Israel's interests took place, including things in these areas which had posed an obstacle to our signing. In the interim, talks were held in Cairo between our delegation and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and the Egyptian foreign minister. In these talks, progress was made on several issues which we sought to advance with regard to the normalization process; as is known, normalization was one of the main issues in the negotiations. For example: The Egyptians changed their position about indemnifying the victims of the Ra's al-Burqa' killings; the Egyptian president ordered that the norms regarding hostile anti-Israeli propaganda in the Egyptian media and regarding tourism and trade be changed. I hope he makes good on these promises.

[Ben-'Ami] Sir, this refers to the question of normalization discussed by the Inner Cabinet yesterday. However, you were quoted as saying in the debate that the compromis is not ideal as far as the Tabah arbitration is concerned. Could you please tell us what this compromis lacks?

[Shamir] I think all members of the Inner Cabinet are unanimous in the view that we would have been more satisfied had the arbitral compromis been worded differently. The wording approved yesterday is the result of a compromise coming in the wake of tough and complex negotiations between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations and of what I would term intense involvement by the U.S. delegation which tried to bring the positions of the sides closer. Our position is not fully reflected in the compromis, but the Egyptians also gave in on several points. In the end, the result is not ideal but I think we could not have reached a better document under the present circumstances. The wording of the compromis still allows us to present our case before the arbiters and even to present necessary evidence to corroborate our case.

[Ben-'Ami] During the meeting yesterday a proposal was raised — which I know you also supported before the session began — not to approve the comrpomis now, but rather wait for signs in the field that the Egyptians are willing to normalize relations. Why did you not pursue this proposal?

[Shamir] My initial proposal had been to hear the report of our delegation but to hold on an announcement that we are signing the compromis since, in any event, the comrpomis cannot be signed for another 2 to 3 weeks during which the outstanding points would be elucidated. I think such a move would have been effective. However, when the prime minister and the Alignment members objected to such a notion and it came down to either voting against the entire issue or sticking to my proposal, I decided to reconsider my position and I agreed to approve the compromis.

[Ben-'Ami] Sir, it has been argued that the fact that the rotation of the premiership lies 8 weeks ahead of us also prevented too serious differences. Is that so?

[Shamir] There is no relation whatsoever between the two. I proceeded as I thought best and I think my previous position suited the circumstances at the time and also bore positive results. The time has now come to come to grips with reality and approve the arbitral compromis. Seven months ago, when we decided to follow the path of arbitration, it was clear to us that the day would come when we would have to accept an arbitral compromis — and that time has definitely come and this step had to be taken.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Shamir, last night's Inner Cabinet decision may pave the way to a new era in our relations with Egypt which you will have to steer when you become prime minister in 2 months. What do you expect of these relations?

[Shamir] I definitely hope that the commitments undertaken and the promises made by the Egyptians will definitely materialize. If this is the case, there is no doubt that our relations with Egypt will improve. We have always emphasized that this is our wish because this is why we signed a treaty of peace, a peace which must be preserved. If everything develops in a positive direction, this may lead to new openings on the road to expanding the peace process.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, I thank you very much.

**Basyuni Comments on Summit, Return of Ambassador**
*TA131909 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Muhammad Basyuni, Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, says that the summit meeting between Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak is unrelated to any other issue, including the Tabah arbitration. Contrary to this, the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel will take place immediately after the signing of the arbitral compromis. Basyuni said this to the Voice of Israel in Arabic correspondent Eldad Pardo.

**Sharir Calls on Egypt To Lift Tourism Restrictions**
*TA131146 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1135 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir sent a letter to the Egyptian tourism minister, after the latter concluded his visit to Israel, in which he asks Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to lift the restrictions on tourism from Egypt. Minister Sharir, who was a guest of the Journalists Association in Haifa today, said that although the Egyptian tourism minister's visit to Israel was a success, the tourism agreements between Israel and Egypt which had been signed in the past have so far not been fruitful. This was reported by our correspondent in the north Qobi Mandel.

**Defense Budget Cut by 100 Million Shekels**
*TA131256 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1242 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] The defense and finance ministers have reached an understanding concerning the sum to be cut from the defense budget: 100 million shekels. Our correspondent Yaron Kulas reports that in the meeting held this morning in the Prime Minister's Office, the prime minister decided this will be the size of the cut. Our correspondent recalls that the original cut demanded by the Treasury was 156 million shekels. Meanwhile the Defense Ministry submitted a request to receive an additional 92 million shekels for its budget, and this request is being examined by the Treasury without regard to the cut decided on today.

**Shomron 'Apparently' Next IDF Chief of Staff**
*TA131412 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] New appointments in the IDF General Staff: Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that Major General Yitzhaq Mordekhay will be appointed commander of the Southern Command in the near future, replacing Major General Uri Sagi, who will receive command of the Ground Forces Command in place of Major General Amir Drori. Drori will in turn replace Deputy Chief of Staff Dan Shomron, who will apparently be the next chief of staff.

**Chief of Staff on IAF Operation in Lebanon 11 Aug**
*TA140550 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Aug 86 p 2*

[Report by the defense correspondent]

[Text] Monday's air strike at terrorist bases in eastern Lebanon proved that the Israel Air Force can perform in Syrian missile-protected areas there, Chief of General Staff [CGS]-Rav-Aluf [Lieutenant General] Moshe Levi told reporters.

The strike was part of the continuous IDF effort to hit terrorists so as to upset their plans to strike at Israel, said the CGS.

The targets on Monday belonged to the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] Fatah "rebels." This organization was named on Tuesday by Tel Aviv University expert on terrorism, Ari'el Merari, as building up a "worrisome" potential for carrying out spectacular acts of terror against Israel.

The IAF found out on Monday, on its first attempt, that it could carry out its mission within the range of the Syrian missiles, said Levi. The missiles were deployed near the Lebanese border last November.

**Booby-Trapped Car Discovered in Security Zone**
*TA140547 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Excerpt] A unit of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] last night uncovered a bobby-trapped car containing some 400 kg of explosives in the village of Shab'a in the security zone, in the area controled by UNIFIL's Netherlands contingent. [passage omitted]

**Explosives Thrown at Bus in Nabulus; No Casualties**
*TA140753 Tel Aviv IDF in Hebrew 0745 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] Three Molotov cocktails were thrown at an Egged Company bus in downtown Nabulus a short time ago. There were no casualties and no damage was caused. The bus had been on its way from Nabulus to Upper Nazareth. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor reports that the security forces are now searching downtown Nabulus.

### Katyushas Fired at Galilee; No Injuries

*TA131357 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1350 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Katyusha rockets have been fired from Lebanon toward the security zone and northern Galilee. There were no injuries and no damage was caused. This is reported by our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz. This is the third time in the last week that terrorists have fired katyushas at the Galilee. Meanwhile there have been exchanges of fire between soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] and terrorists near the village of Yatar, which is north of the security zone. The terrorists attacked ASL posts in this area, and the ASL soldiers retaliated by firing at the terrorists' positions.

### E. Jerusalem Papers Allowed To Appear 10 More Days

*TA140720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] The two East Jerusalem newspapers whose distribution had been banned by the Interior Ministry 2 days ago will be allowed to appear for another 10 days. The representative of the Interior Ministry agreed to this move in a hearing of the High Court of Justice held this morning on the petition filed by the owners of the newspapers. The Interior Ministry official thus agreed to the request of the justices.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that, consequently, the court did not issue an interim injunction but rather an order nisi ordering the state to show cause within 5 days why the two newspapers should be closed down. The debate on the petition will be held in 10 days. Our correspondent points out that this arrangement was made with the agreement of the Interior Ministry and the State Attorney's Office.

### MA'ARIV: Hassan's Talk Should Be Taken Seriously

*TA131143 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Aug 86 p 10*

[Commentary by Yehoshu'a Bitzur: "We Had Better Believe What King Hassan Is Saying"]

[Text] King Hassan II put all his cards on the table this week. He made it abundantly clear to us that if Israel resists giving him back all "the occupied Arab territories" and if the talks and contacts to this end fail, Morocco will head the Arab armies setting out to wage a war against Israel.

Our stomachs churned at hearing this blunt declaration, particularly in view of the fact that it came in the wake of the endless praise lavished on Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' mission to the Atlas Mountains. Hassan's remarks were merely a natural extension of the statements his aides took pains to leak to the media immediately after the talks. In all his speeches and interviews, Hassan made every possible effort to play down the importance of his talks with Peres. Hassan did not call them historic talks, only people in Jerusalem said that. Therefore, when Hassan declared at the beginning of the week that Morocco would take part in a war against Israel if a solution acceptable to the Arabs is not found, sources in the Prime Minister's Office went to great lengths to explain that there is no reason to overreact to the Moroccan king's speech since "it was intended for an Arab audience."

However, many of us did get worked up. We remember very well that during Golda Meir's tenure as prime minister we were told we should not overreact to the speeches of Al-Sadat who time and again declared that the Egyptian Army would cross the Suez Canal and liberate the Sinai. We were told that these remarks were intended "for Egyptian domestic consumption." We reacted by dismissing what we considered the rhetoric of the Arab leaders.

We went on to suffer the consequences, but there and then we swore that a second Yom Kippur War would not recur. Our top leaders, headed by Golda Meir and Moshe Dayan, were then forced to go home. We learned the hard and bitter way that the threats of Arab leaders should be taken seriously because they mean what they say. And we stopped deluding ourselves or, at least, that was our impression until now.

It now turns out that quite a few of us, even in the highest echelons, have learned nothing or have found that it suits them very well to forget the slogan of "Arab domestic needs" used in the pre-Yom Kippur War period of Al-Sadat. However, we do not feel suicidal and that is why we take a very serious view of Hassan's threats about taking part in a war against us.

His royal status and pride forced Hassan to declare that he was acting of his own free will and understanding and not under U.S. dictates. We very much appreciate the fact that he was prepared to take a risk — a quality we have not yet found in Husayn — despite the fact that he was also trying to meddle in Israel's domestic politics. Hassan wants to appoint himself the khalif of Islam who will liberate Judaea and Samaria for the Palestinians and the Arab world at large, just as Al-Sadat did in the Sinai. Hassan knows that this can only be achieved by following Al-Sadat's example.

As for us, we should realize that the most moderate Arab leader is only prepared to give us the "Fes plan" which entails a total Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 Green Line, including East Jerusalem and all its holy shrines. There is hardly any doubt that deep in their hearts these "moderate" Arab leaders hope this will only be the first stage and that in the following stage a demoralized and frustrated Israel will be pushed to the partition boundaries of 1947 because the young Palestinian state will not be able to survive within the boundaries of Judaea and Samaria. The goal of these Arab leaders is, first and foremost, to "rid themselves" as soon as possible of the Palestinian problem which has been making their lives miserable.

The Labor Party supports the "Allon Plan" as the minimum necessary to safeguard our existence and security. How does this square with Hassan's "moderate" plans? Plain folks say one does not become pregnant just by talking. By the same token, talking about peace does not bring peace.

**AL-QUDS Rejects Reagan Optimism on Mideast Peace**
*TA131500 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 13 Aug 86 p 1*

[Editorial: "Reagan and His Optimism"]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has expressed his optimism at reviving the stalemated peace process in the region. This optimism was expressed in the congratulatory message sent by the U.S. President to the Jordanian monarch on occasion of the 34th anniversary of the king's accession to the throne.

We do not understand the basis of the U.S. President's optimism, particularly since the United States and Israel have worked during the past 3 years to thwart all peace efforts the Arabs have tried to undertake. They rejected the Fes summit resolutions, the Amman agreement, and the principle of a U.S.-PLO dialogue. All Arab approaches toward seeking a just and comprehensive solution were faced with U.S.-Israeli rejection, leading to the hindering and dashing of all hopes pinned on establishing the foundations for a comprehensive, just, and durable solution.

Therefore, with regard to the optimism of the U.S. President, he has either decided to change his country's positions or he has decided to talk about the possibility to establish peace to deceive world public opinion. In our opinion the second possibility is closer to the truth, especially since possibilities for peace in the region have completely collapsed.

Apparently the U.S. President's optimism is based, to a large extent, on an agreement over the Tabah problem, but we tell President Reagan that the harsh and bitter experiences of the nations of the Middle East have taught them to differentiate between myth and reality, and Reagan's optimism is no more than a myth that deceives no one.

**AL-FAJR Urges Jordanian-PLO Cooperation**
*TA131445 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 12 Aug 86 pp 1, 5*

[Editorial: "The Executive Committee Statement and Palestinian-Jordanian Relations"]

[Text] The statement issued the day before yesterday by the PLO Executive Committee following the conclusion of its intensive meeting in Baghdad for 3 days represents the strategic approach of the PLO, by all its factions and organizations, at the current crucial stage. This statement concentrated on clarity on the one hand, and on including all the problems related to the Palestinian issue on the other.

Perhaps one of the most prominent points dealt with in the statement is the problems of relations with Jordan, particularly as this has a direct effect on our situation in the occupied territories and on the situation in Jordan itself.

The statement regretted the deterioration of relations between the PLO and Jordan, and in return affirmed the continuation of the special relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples.

The perpetuation of this special relationship and its protection from current political tensions signify, in fact, the importance of maintaining Palestinian-Jordanian relations at their natural state, not only to the benefit of the Palestinian cause but also to the benefit of the Jordanian people, government, and territory. Damaging this relationship will be directly reflected in harming Jordan, above all, and in generally strengthening the foes of a political solution in the region.

In total contrast to this, the restoration of Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation on the basis of mutual respect and positive exploitation of past experience will provide the opportunity for a likely political solution.

We hope that Jordan will study this significant problem dealt with in the statement by the highest official Palestinian political organization, and through its pan-Arab viewpoint realize that participation — not hegemony or domination — is the road to reaching a just and comprehensive solution of the problem.

## ALGERIA

### Bendjedid Interview on Upcoming Harare Summit

*LD140110 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0023 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] Algiers, August 14 (TANJUG) — In the existing international situation, the movement of non-aligned countries faces as a priority task the affirmation of its identity and its status of an interested party in the conducting of international affairs, as Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid has set out in an interview given to the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG and daily *Oslobodjenje*.

Speaking about the topics which will be in the focus of the non-aligned summit opening in Harare early next month, President Bendjedid dwelt especially on the situation in southern Africa. Meeting in a "Front-Line" country, Zimbabwe, the non-aligned will "give a new dimension to their solidarity with the peoples of the region and take their place in the latters struggle", President Bendjedid said.

President Chadli Bendjedid spoke also about other major topics to be discussed in Harare, including the disarmament problem, foci of crises, and international economic relations.

The Algerian president described the current international situation as characterized by instability and insecurity, due to the absence of a democratic spirit in international relations, the continued policy of spheres of influence, difficulties in reviving the East-West dialogue, the outbreak of new foci of crises, and (?resort) to the policy of force. The unfavourable international situation, as President Bendjedid pointed out, is also due to the fact that some peoples continue to be subjected to colonial domination and racial discrimination, that the arms race continues and the developing countries suffer the gravest consequences of the world economic crisis.

"The movement of non-aligned countries has always spoken out on all issues, including detente, disarmament and collective security, the world economic crisis, the completion of the decolonization process, and the elimination of [word indistinct] of crises, and it must continue to speak out, for each new day confirms the movements validity and equity", President Bendjedid underscored.

Turning to the economic position of developing countries, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid drew attention to the fact that the deepening gap between "haves" and "have nots" was not only quantitative but also qualitative in nature. "At a time when the north thinks about development in terms of robots and space stations, laser technology and genetics, the south thinks about it in terms of subsistence and survival", President Bendjedid said.

The Algerian president urged the establishment of a new international economic order, an order which would bring prosperity to all members of the international community and eliminate the existence of two orders — a highly industrialized order on one side, and a subsistence order on the other.

Asked about the repercussions of the drop in oil prices on the Algerian economy, President Bendjedid said that Algeria was for the most part prepared for the situation. "The oil crisis does not impose any limitations on Algeria's development, but poses only a new challenge which the Algerian people will overcome", he set out.

## LIBYA

### Al-Qadhdhafi Welcomed in Southern Region

*LD131931 Tripoli JANA in English 1801 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 8, Shahr Hannibal 13, *Jamahirayah News Agency* — The leader of the Revolution greeted the masses of 'Uwaylah, Umm el Aranib, Al Bdir, [as received] Humayrah and Misaqween [as received] which took out to the streets in a massive rapturous festival to welcome the leader of victory and defiance, and to express joy and allegiance to their leader. The masses of the southern areas which were like human waves, gathered around the leader hosting green banners, portraits of the leader, and expressive placards showing determination, defiance,and confrontation with whoever even thinks of harming the great Al Fatih Revolution's gains. In the chantings, the masses confirmed their absolute belief in the green thought and their eternal adherence to people's authority, and advocating it both internally and abroad until the green colour prevails all over the globe.

### 'Coup' Attempt in Iraq Reported

*NC140552 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] Press reports from Iraq indicate that two Iraqi Army brigades in the Jabal 'Umran region recently attempted to carry out a coup against Saddam's fascist Ba'thist regime. The reports add that a pilot leaked the plans for this coup before the zero hour, thus causing its failure.

## MOROCCO

### Hassan Meets Zairian President 12 Aug

*LD121251 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Aug 86*

[Excerpts] Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko arrived in Morocco at midday today on a private visit. [passage omitted] Following his arrival in Rabat, the president of Zaire went to the royal palace in Sukhayrat where he was received by His Majesty King Hassan II.

### President Mobutu Departs

*LD131312 Rabat MAP in English 1216 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Rabat, Aug 13 (MAP) — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire left Morocco this Wednesday noon at the end of a one day private visit during which he held a one-hour tete-a-tete meeting with King Hassan II.

President Mobutu who had arrived in Rabat Tuesday attended in the evening a dinner banquet hosted in his honor by the sovereign.

## SUDAN

### SUNA Cites AL-SIYASAH on Al-Mahdi's Moscow Talks

*JN131443 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Aug (SUNA) — The independent newspaper *Al-Siyasah* published in Khartoum has quoted senior governnment sources as saying that Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, currently visiting Moscow, will discuss with Soviet officials plans for increasing the efficiency and capability of the Army, as well as supplying it with arms and ammunition. The newspaper says Al-Mahdi will sign a protocol during the visit for trade and economic cooperation and an agreement on supporting medical services.

## WESTERN SAHARA

### Polisario Criticizes Moroccan Opposition Parties

*LD131656 Algiers APS in Arabic 1530 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] The Liberated Territories, 13 Aug (APS) — The Polisario has urged the Moroccan opposition parties to fully shoulder theirresponsibilities toward the Moroccan people and toward therealization of their aspirations for peace and a comfortable life.

The Polisario criticized, in an open letter addressed to those parties, their evasion of their responsibility toward a people that has found itself in a war in spite of the fact that it repudiates and hates it.

The Polisario reproached the Moroccan opposition parties for their blessing of the policy and steps of the Moroccan king, Hassan II, especially the ones taken recently when he played host to the prime minister of the Israeli entity, Shim'on Peres, in Morocco. The Polisario sees in this step "a crime against the fraternal Moroccan people first of all, and a crime against the peoples of the Arab and the Islamic nation, and against the sacred cause of Palestine."

The message addressed to the Moroccan opposition parties also said that "The king has one thing before his eyes: the continuation of the aggression against the Saharan people, and the attempt to annihilate them, irrespective of the cost, in order to guarantee the life of the throne and the royal family at the expense of any other interest."

The letter said the Saharan war is not for the defense of Morocco, because the Saharan republic does not threaten Morocco; nor is it for the defense of the Moroccan people against the Saharan people, because the latter harbors for the former only what a brother harbors for his brother and a neighbor for his neighbor. Rather, the Saharan republic, people, and government do not harbor any hatred for the Moroccan state but consider it as a sister and neighboring state, and history has dictated that they should live — sooner or later — in peace and good-neighborliness, even if this is not possible at present because of the aggression waged by the royalist regime against the Saharan state.

# BENIN

## Central Committee Ends Session, Issues Communique

*AB092155 Cotonou Domestic Service in French*
*1930 GMT 8 Aug 86*

["Final Communique" issued in Cotonou at the end of the fourth ordinary session of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin [PRPB] on 8 August — read by Pierre Osho, member of the PRPB Central Committee]

[Excerpts] Final communique of the fourth ordinary session of the PRPB Central Committee:

The PRPB Central Committee held its fourth ordinary session at the Presidential Palace in Cotonou from Tuesday, 5 August, to Friday, 8 August 1986 under the chairmanship of its chairman, our great comrade in arms, Mathieu Kerekou. Deliberations were devoted to the examination of the following issues:

1) report of the Central Committee's Political Bureau on the deliberations of the special committee set to draw up a structural adjustment program with the IMF;
2) report of the Central Committee's Political Bureau on the Seme petroleum project;
3) report on the interministerial technical committee charged with investigating the cause of the accident that occurred on 30 June 1986 at the Cotonou plant of the National Brewery;
4) report of the permanent committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly on the amendment to Law No 85-009 of 10 October 1981 relating to the creation, powers, and operation of the local organs of state authority and their executive organs.

In response to pertinent suggestions made by our great comrade in arms during the opening ceremony of the present session, the PRPB Central Committee made an in-depth analysis of the important documents related to cardinal issues. The quick and appropriate resolution of these issues constitutes a major goal for our people, our party, and our revolutionary state. They must be resolved with the framework of the complex and high-level work of organizing a prosperous and independent national economy.

At the end of the deliberations, the Central Committee of the PRPB came to the following main important conclusions:

1.) A plan is to be drawn up for creating and implementing a program of structural adjustment with the IMF.

After analyzing the national economic situation, the second ordinary session of the PRPB, held from 18 to 24 November 1985, noted that despite laudable efforts made by our people which resulted in concrete improvement in the agricultural sector, the Beninese economy was still facing persistent difficulties, aggravated by harmful effects of the persistent and protracted international economic crisis. Therefore, as far as public finance is concerned, this situation is characterized by a noticeable reduction in the regular revenues of the state whereas the current fixed expenditures are increasing.

In industrial and commercial sectors of production, difficulties stem from lack of performance of the public and semipublic enterprises because most of them did not fulfill their mission well.

On currency and banks, the situation was characterized by a decline in external receipts and loans for the economy.

On our country's public debt we can say it was contracted essentially for the implementation of industrial development projects, notably, the Onigbolo cement factory, the Save sugar complex, and the Seme petroleum project. It grew faster than the gross domestic product, which should ensure its reimbursement. From the foregoing, one can deduce the great need to conceive, elaborate, and adopt a structural adjustment program in order to radically control and closely supervise the administration of the national economy and create new conditions capable of stepping up production.

This objective demand is entirely in keeping with the fundamental directives given by the second PRPB ordinary national congress which recommended measures aimed at rationalizing and bringing about the recovery of the Beninese economy. That is why, while approving the report of the Political Bureau, the PRPB Central Committee decided, with full responsibility and understanding, on the elaboration of a structural adjustment program with the IMF.

2.) Concerning the Seme petroleum project, the objective report submitted by the Political Bureau gave details of activities concerning the exploitation of the Seme petroleum deposit. The meeting called for the vigilance of the central directorate of our party and revolutionary state — vigilance which helped in putting an end to the contract signed with the first operator, the Norweigian petroleum firm, the (?Saga Petroleum Company), and to enter into a more fruitful cooperation with a new operator, the Pan-Asian Oil Corporation, PANOCO, on 1 October 1985. [passage omitted]

After deliberations, the Central Committee of the PRPB approved the report by the Political Bureau and decided, fully aware of all the problems that could arise, to set up and implement a structural adjustment program with the aid of the IMF. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, the Central Committee of the PRPB appeals to all the Beninese people to be mobilized for the courageous struggle to reorganize, stabilize, and bring under control the various sectors of our economy in order to safeguard and strengthen independence, democracy, and social progress. They should therefore be all the more vigilent in order to defeat the reactionary and conterrevolutionary forces which will try to cause chaos and confusion in the peoples' minds in order to jeopardize their resolute and enthusiastic efforts to implement the fair measures taken during the present session held by the Central Committee of the PRPB. [passage omitted]

## BURKINA FASO

### President Sankara Holds News Conference 4 Aug

*AB091730 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0906 GMT 9 Aug 86*

[News conference with the international press given by President Captain Thomas Sankara on 4 August in Ouagadougou — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified moderator] We are going to receive the comrade president who will answer questions put to him by the correspondents of the international press. But for practical reasons, we must do this in about 60 minutes. So, I will ask you to be both succinct and precise in your questions. I anticipate three areas of questioning: domestic issues, relations with African countries, and lastly, foreign policy as we call it in our journalistic jargon. So, let us begin with domestic affairs, for those who have questions.

[Diop] Mocktar Diop, editor in chief of the *Politicien* of Dakar. I have noticed that a new paper, *L'Intru*, has just been launched in Burkina Faso. That is a good thing, which we approve of. But I would like to know if this is an overture in the field of press freedom in Burkina? That is my only question.

[Sankara] Well, I thank you. I also know that there is such a paper called *L'Intru* in Burkina Faso. I have read it incidentally. I do not think this is a symbol of an overture to press freedom in Burkina Faso because such freedom has always existed here. You know the obstinate nature of the Burkinabe people. You know how fond they are of writing pamphlets. You know how difficult it is to ban press freedom in such a country. [passage omitted]

I think that our press was somewhat stiff and it is certainly a good thing that this paper has been created even though it irritates us from time to time with somewhat disrespectful remarks. [passage omitted]

[(Bourjahn)] (Rachid Bourjahn) of *El Moudjahid* daily newspaper of Algiers. A brief question, Mr President: Do you envisage the setting up of new political structures soon or in the long run?

[Sankara] I cannot give you a precise answer. I can simply tell you that the normal evolution of the leading organs of the revolution may lead to possible modifications, changes for the better, or improvement. But the creation of new structures depends essentially on political maturity. Deciding upon this is not just like going to a supermarket. Furthermore, it is not a matter of a timetable either. It is a matter of maturity of the masses, of the people concerned. In certain countries, the party-system — since that is what you have meant — was decreed. But what is the life of such a party? What does it represent? The nomenclatura? Or perhaps something informal, diffuse, intangible, unknown, and cut off from the masses but which is convenient? Perhaps it is something convenient on the basis of which dignitaries are sent to functions, or abroad in response to invitations, and so on, in order to give the impression that one's country is a model state which is well organized with well-known regulations.

I will say that the Burkinabe people are what they are. Today they have attained a certain level. Tomorrow they will attain another level. What structures can we create to match this level in the future? We cannot prophetically determine today. But if our revolution leads to changes and an improvement in our present structures, the better it is for us. This will also mean that we did not put forth a mediocre performance. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified Ghanaian reporter] Mr President, I am from Ghana. I noticed there is no English translation but I can trust that you will be my interpreter, because I know you speak English very well. My question is: In which areas will you say your revolution is succeeding most? Is it the political or the economic area?

[Sankara] I thank the Ghanaian comrade who said he trusts that I can interpret what he said. But it is too great an honor. It is true the Cabinet members have been forced to take English lessons and every week, all the ministers have to take English lessons in order not to do dollar conversion incorrectly. [laughter] Learning English can be useful and practical.

Anyway, we have achieved many successes on the social level. These achievements can certainly be seen. These are successes which people also talk about a lot and which serve as examples when we want to prove what the revolution can do. But in reality, these material and social victories have been made possible through political successes. These political successes in turn have been possible through arousing the awareness and organizing the popular masses, so that they trust themselves. Sometimes, people forget these political victories. Many people write to us from various countries to express their satisfaction and even their admiration for certain achievements here in Burkina Faso. Many students and young men come to study here in Burkina Faso because shcool fees are cheaper than in other places. But it is curious to note that, at the same time, these people say, well, your country is good in the field of education; you have won many victories, that is good, but what we dislike is the revolution, the CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] and so on .... These victories were achieved because there were some frameworks, an organization of the structures and the political means to promote them.

In any case, we believe that all that has been achieved here can be copied by other nonrevolutionary countries. All they require is determination, self-confidence, and perhaps boldness. But there are some other victories which we have achieved that cannot be imitated unless one is revolutionary and had laid down the conditions for a real revolution. If not, anyone who tries to imitate our experiences without being revolutionary, is bound to fail woefully. Therefore, we are very satisfied with our social achievements. Of course, there is still much to do and we must not rest on our laurels. We have achieved these succeses because political conditions were laid for it.

[Adrien Mbeye, PANA] Comrade President, relations between Burkina and Mali came up again in your important address to the Burkinabe people this morning. This message was of course

listened to by the comrades within and beyond the borders. My question, Comrade President, is to know whether your relations with Mali, your neighbor, are good, and in particular whether these relations do not constitute any handicap in the political and economic areas and do they jeopardize your relations with your other neighbors? Another question which I had better ask now: Burkina has adopted a categoric stand on the situation in South Africa. Your gesture has been a great symbol for Africa. This demonstrates clearly that you are strongly committed. However, in this conflict, there is something that is not very certain and it is that Africa is practically divided into two groups: one supports direct sanctions against South Africa and the other does not support them. Can we just give up and be pessimistic?

[Sankara] We had some difficult relations with Mali. Today as far as we Burkinabe are concerned, we are not concerned about enumerating the grievances we could have against the Malians, because they have not done this or that. We are concerned about enumerating the positive steps we took and which were not acknowledged by the Malian side. What is important for we Burkinabes is to ask ourselves whether it is good for us to go to war and what do we gain from doing so. If a war is useful for our people, we will fight it. If it not useful, we will not fight it. We have discovered that war is not useful for us. It constitutes a clog in our development program. We have dispensaries to build — we have already built 7,500 health posts. We must upgrade these dispensaries to the level of health centers. With programs that require that all workers be mobilized and all hands be on deck, that all civilians, soldiers, and other resources should be mobilized, to build schools, to rehabilitate roads, to build dams, when we decide to attain food self-sufficiency in order not to import some products any longer, when we lauch agricultural projects like the production of 2 million tons of cereals, when we decide in the area of sport that in 2 years Burkina should attain a certain level, we are telling ourselves that we are not going to have any rest at all and that we cannot devote our time to other things. All these programs require the whole of our time to such an extent that our attention must not be diverted for a minute. Therefore, we can see that war, as far as we are concerned, is something very dangerous and even fatal.

We are a regime here in Burkina and as you know — we cannot hide it — when we came to power we were not accepted in the subregion. The international press wrote a lot about this revolution and hostile tongues are not yet prepared to shut up. This means that we have a duty to convince these critics of our seriousness. We can only convince them through our achievements, the lucidity, and the foresight with which we are leading our people toward success. If we were to remain at the level of speech-making, I do not think we would have achieved anything today. So, we must negotiate with whoever the case may be, the necessary peace that will enable us to continue in our achievements, to convince our people and compare ourselves to others here and elsewhere. This was why each time I am asked to comment on any Malian statement, I have always said that I have nothing to say. On the contrary, we need to take further efforts to reassure the Malian people and demonstrate to them that the Burkinabe people want to live in peace with them. It would be shameful and suicidal on our part to learn that Malians have a problem and we Burkinabes have not been able to assist them, because of some misunderstanding, and that Malians have gone elsewhere and very far away to seek assistance to solve their problem. Therefore, I can tell you that I am going to send many missions to the Malian president. I am going to propose to the Malian president that our various organizations meet alternatively in Mali and in Burkina.

On the professional level, workers of similar areas of activities should also meet as often as possible. I also want to suggest to him that even our soldiers should meet regularly, and without their weapons. I want to make all these proposals to him and I hope President Moussa Traore of Mali will accept them. This will be a means of creating understanding because world problems are mainly communication problems which in most cases have generated misunderstanding.

Concerning South Africa, you talked about the existence of two sides at the level of the Africans. We are not surprised. Even when the colonial masters came here with guns, they found Africans to collaborate with them, to the detriment of other Africans. It was of course the whites that bought these African slaves we talk about so much that bought them and took them to Louisiana and elsewhere. But the people who captured these slaves were Africans themselves, not the whites. This simply means that the Africans collaborating with South Africa are simply being guided by their own interests and they can be a serious danger to their own countries. Therefore it is not surprising. The South African problem should arouse the indignation of all men, not Africans only. The apartheid problem is not a problem of the blacks of Africa being against the whites. The problem concerns the entire world. Here in this hall, we can find blacks and whites. All right. I suppose that the blacks and the whites present here are happy to be together, even if they are not conscious of how lucky they are being together. Then suddenly, there is segregation and the blacks and the whites are separated. They will find this situation very brutal and unacceptable. They will have a feeling of deprivation and frustration. Therefore, each one here should wish that there is no racism and that we should choose our leaders because of what they represent for us and for our principles. There are whites and blacks that fight against racism. There are also whites and blacks that support it. But our stand is that violence must be used against South Africa. There is not other solution. All other lamentations and delay tactics are diversions to waste our time. There is no other solution. The racist South African whites settled there by force and they do not intend to leave. Do not expect Pieter Botha to decide one day that the end of apartheid has come because he has dreamed that it was a bad thing. Never expect it from him because his entire existence depends on apartheid, which enables him to live and continue to be what he is. He cannot change. He has to be disloged by the use of force. The day Africans or blacks would create racism against whites, we should understand that they, too can only be flushed out by the use of force. In any case, Burkina Faso is prepared to fight against any racist black man also. [passage omitted]

[(Shad Hadded) of *Le Soleil* of Dakar] This morning in your address, you talked about some clemency measures. I would like to know who is going to benefit from these measures and the offenses they committed.

[Sankara] [passage omitted] The list of people granted clemency may be issued tonight or perhaps tomorrow. It is a matter of administrative procedure. These clemency measures concern people whose actions have been detrimental to the country generally, in the economic as well as the security sectors. But as I said this morning, we have the duty of extending a hand of friendship to those who have committed such offenses. Maybe, these people will understand that it not possible to oppose the march of an entire nation. So I will ask our friend from *Le Soleil* to wait maybe until tomorrow and you will know the list of the people granted clemency.

[Moderator] We are going to have three more questions on domestic policy and afterward, we will begin taking foreign policy questions.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, I would first like to associate myself with what my friend said and even go further to ask that if my question can be interpreted or answered in English for me. Are you satisfied with the level of cooperation between Burkina Faso and Ghana, and in which areas would you like to see improvement?

[Moderator] Well, we better have the three domestic policy questions all at once. [passage omitted]

[Fratte] Steven Fratte of Radio French Internationale. I think I am not the only one to have been somewhat disappointed with regard to the address in which you did not mention what I think is the concern of the people in Ouagadougou. I am referring in particular to the special levies for popular investment, that is the 6 to 12-percent cuts in salaries. Everyone was expecting ... [Fratte changes thought] I was expecting these measures to be mentioned. Furthermore, there is the question of major reforms of the civil service — a very important issue. I wonder whether this will follow later or never. Finally, as we are mixing domestic with other issues, I would like to ask for some clarifications concerning Mali. You have said that if Mali ensures the happiness of the disputed area between both countries, all the better:— Burkina Faso will applaud. Should this be taken to mean that Burkina Faso will respect The Hague decision whatever it may be, even if it fell in line with Mali's claims?

[Sankara] Relations between Burkina Faso and Ghana are revolutionary relations aimed at ensuring the happiness of the Ghanaian and Burkinabe peoples. The areas in which we are satisfied and those on which we are not ... [Sankara changes thought] Such an enterprise is so vast and the demands so high. The aspirations are so high that I find it impossible to tell you the areas in which we are satisfied and those in which we are not. Let us simply say that it is the wish of both Ghanaians and Burkinabes that we move faster because we are still far behind the level of aspirations for integration, especially as we hear some people say that the operation is a utopian venture. At the same time, we want to be the first witnesses of what we have achieved. But we are not moving fast enough. We also have to take into consideration that this cannot be achieved by the wave of a magic wand, and that consequently we have to accept that with time this can be done. We have to remember that the great nations and the great organizations were built over time. Unfortunately, it is this fact that we do not take into consideration in our programs. We want to move fast, very fast. [passage omitted]

Concerning the special levies for popular investment, we have already said that the program has yielded the expected fruit and we believe that we are no longer going to impose such levies. Perhaps some people are wondering: Why has he not repeated this to confirm that cuts will no longer be made in the salaries. But the decision has already been made.

The reform of the civil service and the designing of new wage scales are questions that continue to preoccupy everyone, but rest assured, the question would have been solved just before 4 August had it not been for some delay in finalizing the drafts. The problem will be solved without delay. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, we have always said concerning the decisions of the International Court of Justice at The Hague that we are prepared to respect the decision that will be made by the ICJ. We have always proclaimed this even though in turning to The Hague court — in fact we took steps to this end — we are a little bit embarrassed to hit the headlines of all papers every day. When one speaks of the situation in Africa, we shrink back in fear that the Malian-Burkinabe question may be brought up again. But there is invariably someone who will bring it up. We are so much ashamed. In order not to be in the spolight as we are now, we could have solved this problem between us, Mali and Burkina, by holding a meeting in a peaceful village to examine it. We did not do this. We missed an opportunity. Too bad! We could also have solved the problem by accepting the solution proposed by the OAU in Lome in 1975 when a commission comprising lawyers made suggestions in conformity with the OAU Charter. At that time, Mali and the then Upper Volta were unable to avail themselves of this invaluable assistance. Now we regret this. There we are, all on the way to The Hague. We respect and appreciate the ICJ. But I simply want to say that going to The Hague requires air tickets, hotel bills, legal fees. This all could have been used to build so many houses here in Burkina; we could have bought so many note books, textbooks and so much chalk for our schools. We could have used the money to buy drugs for our hospitals. In a nutshell, this all causes a corresponding shortfall in the development of Burkina Faso and the happiness of the people. [passage omitted]

[Fratte] It seems to me that many of your neigbors, not all of them, but most of them closer or farther away — even beyond Africa — do not share the revolutionary inclination of the Burkinabe Government. What do you think about this?

[Sankara] Well, for the many neighbors who do not share our revolutionary commitments, we think that what we are doing can disturb others. In any case, we have disrupted the existing order in this country once and for all. Judging from the principle that the new order in this country can be applied to other countries, we can conclude that today, we have brought about a situation from which they do not benefit and in which they see no interest. So they oppose the situation. This is normal.

But the revolution does not depend on a choice, or on the goodwill of people who allow or reject the revolution. The revolution comes

bred by the conditions and contradictions developing in a country. [passage omitted] We have chosen the revolution because we knew it could not be prevented.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you believe in African unity? In fact, it seems that the closer we get to the year 2000, the more divided Africa becomes.

[Sankara] African unity is not a question of belief. It is not a matter of believing or not believing. I will tell you that we are progressing toward unity. [passage omitted]

The Senegalese who has been residing in Burkina Faso for many years did not wait for the OAU Charter to come here. He does not give a damn for what is decided in Addis Ababa as to whether we have progressed toward African unity. The many Africans who were expelled from Nigeria have since returned there; they will return there again if they are expelled again.

With regard to the authorities, the opinion leaders who know how to make use of the press to give the normal orientation of the things, they believe that African unity is hampered and that the issue can be shelved. But at the level of the masses, African unity is being built every day. There are so many Africans who cross the border every day to visit relatives or evade tax collectors, and so on. The African peoples are pulling down the border every day while their leaders are striving to establish them.

[Reporter] Comrade President, this morning you said you no longer need weapons and that if the need arises, you will get rid of some of the available weapons. Is this not a certain departure from your policy? Because one believes that for you, national revolution implies the armed struggle. [passage omitted]

[Sankara] Well, we said we do not need weapons. This is true. If Burkina Faso should get rid of the small quantity of arms it has in order to convince others to unarm themselves, we would do so. This is because weapons are costly. They cause diversion and they are not recommended toys.

Furthermore, for a long time people had been saying that Burkina Faso was overarmed, overequipipped by Libya which reportedly brought in weapons at night. Some papers — *Jeune Afrique*, to name one — has even written that there is a 25-billion CFA francs bill that we must pay to Al-Qadhdhafi. We tried in all sorts of ways to deny this allegation, but the message did not get through. We even challenge all those who proclaimed this to produce evidence that we owed 25 billion CFA francs to Libya, to Al-Qadhdhafi. You cannot buy arms outside the franc zone without being noticed by those who lead the zone. [passage omitted]

In fact, the Burkinabe-Malian conflict clearly revealed the poverty of the Burkinabe Army in weapons. What we did was done with mere rudimentary means and was due to our strong belief that we were in the right. [passage omitted]

## CAPE VERDE

### PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in Praia 13 Aug

*AB131950 Paris AFP in French 1857 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Praia, 13 Aug (AFP) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived Wednesday in Praia where he was welcomed by Cape Verdian Prime Minister Pedro Pires.

Mr 'Arafat, who is making a short visit to Cape Verde, will be received in audience on the island of Sal (northeast of the archipelago) by head of state Aristides Pereira.

No details were given from official sources on the purpose of the PLO leader's visit to Cape Verde. Before going to the Cape Verde, Mr 'Arafat was on a working visit to Senegal where he held talks with Senegalese head of state Abdou Diouf.

## LIBERIA

### Opposition Leaders' Prison Transfer Challenged

*AB131825 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Excerpt] The sending of the three opposition leaders to Camp Belle Yelleah Prison without the directive of the Supreme Court has provided a judicial recourse with three lawyers seeking a contempt charge against prison authorities.

According to today's edition of the *Sun Times* newspaper, a six-count complaint for the contempt proceedings was filed with the Supreme Court yesterday on behalf of the detainees by Counsellors (Emmanuel S. Krumah), (Aikos Sabadie), and (Sykos Maniday). The paper further said in a complaint filed against Justice Minister Jenkins Scott and several prison authorities, the lawyer submitted that the transfer of the political leaders from the Monrovia central prison to Belle Yeallah maximum prison in Lofa County without the command of the court was in violation of the fundamental rights of the detainees. [passage omitted]

## NIGER

### President Kountche Receives Malian Foreign Minister

*AB131402 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Excerpt] General Seyni Kountche, the chairman of the Supreme Military Council, head of state, granted two audiences this morning. The first one was to Mr Modibo Keita, the Malian foreign minister and the second to the managing director of the multinational company Air Afrique. At the end of the audience, the Malian minister defined to *La Voix du Sahel* the purpose of his talks with the head of state.

[Begin Keita recording] We are in this friendly country within the framework the joint Mali-Niger commission for cooperation.

As the deliberations of this commission are drawing to an end, we paid a courtesy call on the president of the Republic of Niger and during the talks with him we expressed our gratitude to him, to the government and people of Niger for the warm welcome accorded us and the excellent conditions that led to the success of the deliberations of the joint commission. [passage omitted]

## NIGERIA

### IRNA Reports Velayati Talks in Lagos

*LD130900 Tehran IRNA in English 0747 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Tehran, Aug, 13, IRNA — Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati ended his visit to Burkina Faso and arrived in Lagos, Nigeria, Tuesday afternoon.

In a meeting with Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, Velayati referred to mutual relations and said that there were numerous fields for joint cooperation between Iran and Nigeria as two important Asian and African countries. He hoped that the forthcoming Harare non-aligned meeting would provide an opportunity for officials of the two countries to exchange views on major issues.

Velayati submitted President 'Ali Khamane'i's to his Nigerian counterpart. [sentence as heard]

The Nigerian president also said that his country was willing to expand mutual relations in political and economic grounds and hoped that he would discuss bilateral relations and international affairs with President Khamane'i in the Harare meeting.

In another meeting, Velayati visited his Nigerian counterpart Bolaji Akinyemi and discussed bilateral relations and possibilities for mutual cooperation at OPEC and non-aligned meetings.

The Nigerian minister said that oil price stability was to the advantage of all OPEC members, adding that Iran-Nigeria friendly relations could help this issue.

Foreign Minister Velayati replied that measures took during recent months indicated Iran's efforts to find a stable and fair oil price. He hoped that OPEC's solidarity would be furthermore strengthened.

Referring to the Harare meeting, Velayati said that since the venue is an African country, its agenda should give priority to issues pertianing to Africa, especially problems created by the racist South African regime. He emphasized that these problems should be solved with the support of more than hundred non-aligned member countries.

On mutual relations, Velayati said that expansion of bilateral ties in the light of potentials of the two countries for cooperation in scientific, cultural, industrial, economic and commercial fields, could be beneficial to both the countries.

The Nigerian foreign minister said that the Islamic Republic of Iran is an important country and its views could have determining effects.

Velayati, heading a delegation left Tehran for an 8-nation African tour on Aug. 2. Nigeria is the last leg of his tour.

## SENEGAL

### PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Continues Visit to Dakar

#### Meets National Assembly Speaker

*AB130904 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 12 Aug 86*

[Excerpt] In continuation of his visit to Senegal, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee met this afternoon with the National Assembly Speaker Daouda Sow. This meeting, which follows the audience granted by President Abdou Diouf late this morning, was followed this afternoon by a press conference given by the Palestinian leader at the (?Petit) Palais. Speaking on his audience with President Abdou Diouf, Mr 'Arafat particularly underscored the privileged relations existing between Senegal and the PLO.

[Begin 'Arafat recording in Arabic followed by translation into French] The relations existing between Senegal and the PLO, between the people, the government, and the presidents, are relations that we greatly cherish, and greatly value. We are anxious [words indistinct] my brother and friend, President Abdou Diouf. I felt that before going to Harare, it is indispensable that I exchange views with President Abdou Diouf, and during our meeting this morning, we examined regional and world issues, and the situation of our people in the occupied territories. [passage indistinct] [passage omitted]

#### Holds Press Conference

*AB130909 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Senegal and the PLO maintain excellent cooperation relations, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who is visiting Dakar, stressed yesterday afternoon. Mr 'Arafat, who was giving a press conference, had earlier been received by President Abdou Diouf and the speaker of the National Assembly. He explained to the press that his visit falls within the framework of his regular contacts with President Abdou Diouf, to examine with him certain African, Arab, and world issues. Therefore, during his audience with the head of state, they exchanged views on the Palestinian situation in the occupied territories and in Lebanon, and tried to find ways to bring a just end to the Palestinian issue. They also discussed the upcoming nonaligned summit in Harare, the struggle against apartheid, the development of the Iran-Iraq war, means to intensify Afro-Arab relations, the upcoming Afro-Arab meetings, and cooperation between the PLO and Senegal.

Concerning the recent meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, Mr 'Arafat expressed the view that meetings between Arab leaders and Israeli authorities are of no use. According to him the existing deadlock on the Palestinian issue is a result of the break-up of the Arab world. Now the pillar has fallen back on us, he added. The leader of the Palestinian revolution feels that the crucial problem of his people can only be resolved through an Arab consensus, which is difficult to obtain. To him, the only solution that could bring about a lasting peace would be the holding of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, since the principle for the convening of such a meeting has been agreed upon by 3 members of the UN Security Council — China, France, and the Soviet Union — [words indistinct], he stated. We are not asking for the impossible, he insisted. We are only demanding self-determination for our people, he added.

**'Arafat, Diouf Hold Talks**

*JN131629 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] The first round of talks was held in Dakar yesterday between Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. WAFA said the two sides condemned the continuous Zionist aggressions against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. They also urged an immediate end to the Iraq-Iran war, expressing resentment over the continuation of the war.

WAFA noted that the Palestinian-Senegalese talks dealt with the situation in the Middle East and the latest developments in Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas.

**Holds Press Conference**

*LD132132 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Excerpts] The Palestinian delegation, which is headed by the brother leader [Yasir 'Arafat] and chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, continues its visit to Senegal, which began yesterday at an official invitation from President Abdou Diouf. [passage omitted]

At his residence in Dakar, with Mostafa Sisi, president Abdou Diouf's adviser for Arab affairs, and the members of the Palestinian delegation present, Brother Abu 'Ammar held a press conference. It was attended by the correspondents of the local press and media and the correspondents of international news agencies.

Brother Abu 'Ammar began his press conference by welcoming the attendents and then asked the journalists to ask their questions. Brothers, here are the most important parts of the press conference:

He was asked what the PLO's position is toward the Ifrane meeting between King Hassan II and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

We declared our position, he responded, after the meeting of the PLO Executive Committee that was held recently in Baghdad. We think there is no benefit from any separate or bilateral Arab meeting with any Israeli official because, first of all, this would violate the agreements at the Arab summits. Undoubtedly we insist on reiterating our original call for holding an Arab summit to discuss this issue at the highest level, so that the Arab leaders can shoulder, at the highest level, their responsibilities toward the results of this event. [passage omitted]

Replying to a question about Palestinian-Jordanian relations, brother Abu 'Ammar replied: As for Jordanian-Palestinian relations, it should be known that we are committed to Palestinian-Jordanian relations. This commitment stems from the PNC resolutions, which specify that the relations between the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples are strategic, distinguished, and special. The resolution reached by the Palestinian leadership during its meeting in Baghdad is to consolidate this relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples in spite of the recent actions of the Jordanian Government in closing some of our offices.

This is because the relations between us and the Jordanian people are deeper than these passing incidents. We believe that, to solve the Palestinian problem, all the Arab parties should participate, including the Syrians, Jordanians, Lebanese and the Palestinians. Therefore, we are committed to Palestinian-Jordanian relations, even if the Jordanian side tries to escalate the disagreements, because we work from the premise that we should preserve the relations between us and the Jordanian people. As far as we are concerned, this is a matter of strategy.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also commented on the reasons for the deterioration in Jordanian-Palestinian relations. He said: We presented three formulas to King Husayn. He asked for these formulas to present them to the Americans. We were surprised, however, that these formulas were rejected. We wonder: How could the second formula in particular be rejected, as it is a reiteration of what King Husayn to [words indistinct] on 9 (?January) 1985? We are surprised that the U.S. Administration rejected this second formula, which it accepted from the king last year. This means that there is no wish to find a solution. Our Palestinian stance is the same as the Arab stance ratified in Fes and Casablanca for the establishment of a just, permanent, and comprehensive peace. There should definitely be an international conference, attended by the permanent members of the UN Security Council, under the auspices of the United Nations with all the sides of the Middle East conflict, including the PLO, on equal footing.

This is our position, and it is approved by the Arabs and the African countries and the ICO foreign ministers, as it was approved in the meetings of the nonaligned countries. On this basis we have accepted and welcomed the French-Soviet initiative, which was announced after the visit by President Mitterrand to Moscow and his meeting with Comrade Gorbachev, concerning the international conference. [passage omitted]

### Comments, Ends Visit

*AB132205 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Dakar this afternoon after 2 days of a working visit during which he was received in audience by President Abdou Diouf. Before leaving our country today, our colleague at the national television, Abdoulaye Ndiaye, asked him to clarify Senegal's commitment in the PLO's struggle, and here is his reply:

[Begin 'Arafat recording in Arabic followed by sentence by sentence translation into French] It with much pride that I had the honor to be received in audience by and held positive and constructive discussions with my brother, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, president of Senegal. During the discussions, we touched on a certain number of regional and international issues, as well as bilateral issues between Senegal and the (?PLO). I thank His Excellency President Abdou Diouf and extend the best regards from the Palestinian people, and the gratitude of the Palestinian mujahiddins for the brotherly, constructive, and positive position adopted by Senegal toward the Palestinian people. [Word indistinct] we sincerely thank Senegal and its president for their support for the Palestinian people and their just cause. The Palestinian rights are of a priority to President Abdou Diouf and the Senegalese Government. [end recording]

## ROK's Yi Cited on Unification, Olympic Games

*AB131725 Paris AFP in French 1428 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Dakar, 13 Aug (AFP) — Senegalese head of state Abdou Diouf on Wednesday received South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, who delivered to him a message from President Chon Tu-hwan.

Mr Yi did not disclose the contents of the message but indicated on his arrival in Dakar on Tuesday that his visit would help strengthen relations between Senegal and the ROK. He added that Dakar was the first leg of an African tour.

Questioned on the unification of the two Koreas, Mr Yi pointed out that military tension persists between the two countries despite all the efforts made to bring them together, adding that Seoul is determined to abide by a policy of peaceful coexistence and is open to dialogue.

Speaking about the Olympic Games scheduled to open in 1988 in South Korea, Mr Yi Won-kyong said everything was ready to receive athletes to this "festival of mankind," stressing that the sharing of some events of the games with North Korea would depend on the outcome of the negotiations with the International Olympic Committee.

### Diouf Receives

*AB131715 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Visiting ROK Foreign Minister Yi Wong-kyong was received this morning by President Abdou Diouf to whom he delivered a message from ROK head of state Chon Tu-hwan. Armed Forces Minister Medoune Fall was present at the audience. After the audience, the ROK foreign minister made a statement to the press.

[Begin recording] [Yi in Korean fading into French translation] As you know, relations between the ROK and Senegal were consolidated over the past few years, first of all, by the exchange of visits by the heads of state of the two countries. In 1979, President Leopold Sedar Senghor paid an official visit to the ROK. This visit was followed by a return visit by ROK President His Excellency Chon Tu-hwan to the Republic of Senegal and again by another visit by His Excellency President Abdou Diouf to the ROK in 1984.

Well, today, I had a lengthy discussion with the Senegalese head of state concerning the ways and means of further consolidating this friendship and cooperation existing between us. I expressed the great admiration we have for your president, Mr Diouf, for his dynamic initiatives toward rural, agricultural, and industrial development aimed at attaining a hivh level of economic prosperity. I also told him about our government's desire to actively participate in cooperation projects in all the areas I have just mentioned.

Outside bilateral cooperation, we spoke about current international issues and I can say that the outcome of my present visit to Senegal is very positive.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, your present African tour is taking place just a few days before the holding of the Harare [Nonaligned Movement] summit meeting. Is there any relationship between this tour and the upcoming summit?

[Yi] Concerning the upcoming nonaligned summit in Harare, I can say that our position is very clear. It is this: The issue of the Korean Peninsula must not be raised within the Nonaligned Movement. If, for example, the Korean issue must be discussed by the nonaligned conference, then it must lead to the attainment of a just and lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula. On this point, I would like to draw attention to the fact that the majority of the moderate countries of the Nonaligned Movement [words indistinct] have already demonstrated their understanding and support. [end recording]

This interview was covered by Moustapha Diop.

## TOGO

### Sankara Message Expresses Surprise at Arms Transport

*AB140751 Lome Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] The president of the republic granted three audiences today; two at the presidential palace in Lome this morning, and the third took place this evening at his private residence in Lome II. In effect, the man of 13 January [President Gnassingbe Eyadema] late this afternoon received an envoy of President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso. He is Basile Guissou, minister of external relations and cooperation. Mr Guissou is bearer of a

special message from Captain Thomas Sankara to his brother and friend, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. Atsou KTsou Koffi Amega, Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation was present at the audience. At the end of the meeting, the Burkinabe envoy spoke to the press.

[Begin Guissou recording] Permit me to express my joy and satisfaction to be in Togo, which is a neighbor, a sister country, and a friend to Burkina Faso. I thank the Togolese people and authorities for the receiption accorded us upon our arrival here.

I am bearer of a special message from President Thomas Sankara to his brother and friend, Gen Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo. As you must be aware, in the past few days, we, just like many others, were surprised to learn from the news media that a Togolese national transported arms from Burkinabe territory with the aim of carrying out terrorist acts. And this has caused much concern in Burkina Faso. This is one of the reasons why I was dispatched by President Sankara to his brother and friend, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema. [end recording]

**Gabon's Bongo Arrives for Talks With Eyadema**

*AB130935 Lome Domestic Service in French*
*2200 GMT 12 Aug*

[Excerpts] Since noon today, Gabonese President Omar Bongo has been in our country as the official guest of the Togolese people. The Gabonese head of state flew in from Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, where he participated in a mini-summit on current African problems along with his Zairian, Ivorian, and Togolese peers and a representative of the Senegalese head of state. The Gabonese head of state was welcomed at the Lome Tokoin International Airport at midday by President Eyadema. [passage omitted]

Later on, the two heads of state held a quarter of an hour's private talk during which they reviewed the cooperation between Gabon and Togo. Another round of talks between the two presidents was held this afternoon at Lome III. After more than an hour of private talks at the head of state's private residence at Lome II, Presidents Bongo and Eyadema went to the RPT House where the head of state hosted a gala dinner in honor of his brother and friend, Mr Bongo, president of Gabon. [passage omitted]

## ANGOLA

### Defense Ministry Says 95 RSA Troops Killed

*MB132000 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] South Africa continues to carry out aggression against Cuito-Cuanavale. ANGOP learned from the Ministry of Defense today that the number of invading South African forces killed by FAPLA has risen to 95. The South African forces have been attacking Cuito-Cuanavale village, in Cuando Cubango Province, since 10 August.

According to the same source, FAPLA destroyed a total of six enemy combat vehicles and one AML-90 armored car. They captured one vehicle, nine light infantry weapons, four submachine guns, one 60-mm mortar, six mortar rockets, as well as various types of radio receivers. [passage indistinct]

### FAPLA Reports 187 UNITA Dead in Recent Operations

*MB130814 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] During operations carried out recently, FAPLA forces stationed in the 3d military region killed 187 UNITA bandits and captured 2 others. According to a military source cited by ANGOP, FAPLA soldiers seized more than 100 light and heavy weapons and also large quantities of war materiel of South African origin from the puppets operating in Moxico Province.

### UNITA Denies RSA Troops Attacked Town

*MB131624 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1545 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] UNITA rebels in Angola claim that they, and not South African troops, attacked a strategic town in southeastern Angola to head off a planned government offensive.

In a communique distributed in Angola, UNITA said the Angolan Government is lying about the attack on Cuito Cuanavale. Angola yesterday claimed that South African troops, backed by heavy artillery and armored vehicles, attacked the town on Sunday but were driven back. It said 40 South Africans were killed and 4 captured in the attack.

### MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau Communique

*MB121118 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Aug 86*

[Communique issued by the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee in Luanda; date not given]

[Text] The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee held its ordinary sessions on 21 July and 5 August, and its extraordinary session on 25 July to assess the fulfillment of the central plan of action for the party leadership organs and the level of implementation of thier decisions and of the decisions of the Central Committee Secretariat for the first 6 months of 1986. The sessions also dealt with issues related to youth,the religious phenomenon, the misinformation campaigns by the international press, and the organizational situation of the party's provincial committee and provincial commissariat in Luanda. The Political Bureau noted that party leadership organs have satsifactorily fulfilled the tasks outlined in the central plan of action. The Political Bureau also (?assessed) the outcome of the meetings of the provincial assemblies and conferences aimed at discussing their performance and reelecting members of the party at intermediary level. It ratified the composition of th executive commissions of the elected provincial party commissions, a province-by-province breakdown of which will in due course be released through the *Boletim de Celula [Bulletin of the Cell]* and the mass media. Those meetings were used as a basis for evaluating party leaders and officials, and they represented an important auxiliary mechanism to fulfill the principle of leadership continuity and renewal.

Concerned with the progress of the country's economic and financial situation, the Political Bureau also assessed the level of fulfillment of the austerity measures approved at its extraordinary session of 20 February 1986 and noted that the outcome of their implementation only began being felt as of May 1986 as a result of a greater control of trips and reduction in the size of all party and state leadership delegations traveling abroad.

However, regarding maritime and air transportation, and despite all efforts, there is still a huge expenditure resulting from bad financial mangement of the sectors, particularly the exploration costs. Further complementary measures must be implemented. Expenditure with maritime transportation has remained unchanged in the payment of vessels' extended dockage. Moreover, the present freight policy needs to be urgently corrected through the better use and protection of the national fleet.

On the guidelines on the temporary suspension of foreign exchange transfers for residents, including monthly remittances, the Political Bureau noted that they have been fully implemented. Meanwhile, the huge expenditure on telephone and telex communications with the outside world remained unchanged because a noticeable reduction in cost will only be reflected at the end of the last 6 months of 1986. Furthermore, there has been no significant reduction in costs of Angolan diplomatic missions, delegations, and enterprises abroad.

In view of the present economic and financial crisis, which has been caused by the sudden drop in the price of oil products and in some instances aggravated by relatively lower prices in trade exchanges carried out by the National Angolan Fuel Company, the Political Bureau instructed the relevant party and state organs to assess the situation and proposed concrete measures aimed at a rigorous controlling of the selling price of those important export goods. Moreover, in view of their importance in production, a number of sectors of the state apparatus, namely the agricultural, industrial, fisheries, petroleum and construction, have been urged to create conditions to manufacture on a short-term basis export goods and substitutes for imports.

On revising contracts for technical assistance in force or being negotiated, little progress has been made and thus the need for

the relevant party and state organs to create the mechanisms aimed at immediately fulfilling that guideline, bearing in mind their importance in Angola's overall foreign exchange expenditure.

In the general context of the measures outlined by the Political Bureau, a number of shortcomings were noted. The Political Bureau thus recommended that relevant organs oversee the situation with a view to fulfilling the measures. The Political Bureau approved a program for party and state leadership organs to fulfill the decisions and guidelines adopted by the 17th Central Committee session.

The Political Bureau was informed about the ongoing campaign to elect new deputies to the organs of people's power and approved a set of documents outlining ways to fulfill the program of the National Election Commission. The Political Bureau has also ratified the findings of the first national meeting on agricultural development and recommended the relevant organs pay special attention to rigorous fulfillment of the agricultural sector plan.

Finally, the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee decided to recommend to party and state leadership organs the rigorous need to implement fully the guidelines with a view to reducing the effects caused by the sudden drop in the price of oil as well as to find supplementary measures in the economic, social, and financial fields to permit, on a medium-terms basis, the reorganization of the Angolan economy. All the Angolan workers, particularly the militant masses, are therefore urged to intransigently defend the goals outlined by the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress with a view to creating better living conditions for the Angolan people,, from Cabinda to Cunene.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

## NAMIBIA

### Grenade Identified as Blast Cause; 1 Dead

*MB131044 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*
*0915 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] The black man who was injured in an explosion at Tsumeb in the north of South-West Africa yesterday afternoon has died in the Lombard Hospital at the town. A police spokesman, Chief Inspector (Tebbie Kayiek), said that the dead man had not yet been identified. The man was seriously injured when a hand grenade allegedly exploded in his hand. The accident occurred in a toilet in the Tsumeb magistrate's court.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### P.W. Botha Speaks on Group Areas Act at Congress

*MB131831 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1830 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Durban, Aug 13 SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight that for as long as he was leader of the country he would not allow the principle of property rights and landownership for the various population groups to be tampered with.

In his closing address to the National Party's federal congress he said he was prepared to look objectively at any recommendations the President's Council made in respect of the Group Areas Act and that he was prepared to increase its flexibility.

"I am saying now — because I want no one to be left in any doubt — while I am the leader of the country I will not let the principle of ownership rights and landownership for groups be tampered with."

"Separate residential areas and the Group Areas Act were presently being debated and he wanted to point out as one of the speakers from the floor had done, that the principle contained in the act was a guarantee of property rights and land ownership to the populaton groups of South Africa.

"I do not apologise for the fact that I regard it as a pillar of community life.

"The ownership of land and property rights is a cornerstone in the fight against communism.

"When we plead for this principle for the various communities then we are pleading that they may own a part of South Africa."

Before it was enacted, the coloured community, for instance, occupied the slums where they were exploited by landlords. The Group Areas Act itself had been repeatedly amended and he himself had done so three or four times as minister of community development.

It was flexible and he agreed that it should be made more flexible.

He granted blacks, coloureds and Indians the property they had obtained over the years and said they had a right to have those property interests protected.

He asked only for the same protection of property rights for his own people.

### President Says West Must Talk on Equal Terms

*MB140749 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0745 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] Durban, Aug 14, SAPA — The Western leaders would eventually have to speak to South Africa, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said here today. Making a short speech at the opening of the Natal National Party congress, Mr Botha said that when they eventually spoke to South Africa, Western leaders would have to do so not as to a slave, but as an equal. He wished to tell the world that South Africa would not sell out nor would it move to the moon. "We have been in this country for 300 years and we have built it to where it is and we will continue to build it for the next 300 years," he said. The aid which the West had offered was chicken feed compared to what South Africa itself had to offer its peoples.

### Further Report

*MB140945 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says the Western powers will have to hold talks with South Africa if they want to help with the upliftment of southern Africa and keep the area out of Communist hands. In a brief message to the Natal Congress of theNational Party in Durban, President Botha reaffirmed his offer to the West to discuss the problems of southern Africa. He said that whatever the West's reaction to his offer was, the vital role which South Africa played in southern Africa could not be denied. President Botha said that the millions of rands which the Euromart countries, the United States, and Canada reportedly wanted to pour into southern Africa were chicken feed in comparison to South Africa's contribution to the development of the region. He said that the Western countries should acquaint themselves with what South Africa was doing for its neighbors in all spheres as well as for the underdeveloped communities within South Africa.

## Further Reaction to Botha Speeches at Congress

### Radio Commentary

*MB140545 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Discussion, negotiation, and consensus: That is the style of government that provides the most effective means for South Africans to resolve issues of the day. This fact was demonstrated once again in the deliberations at the federal congress of the National Party and in the state president's speech to the congress.

On the internal level, President Botha has reaffirmed that the structures for participation by urban blacks in the political process will be designed and molded through negotiation with black leaders. On the external level, Mr Botha said: I am willing to enter into dicussions with heads of governments of countries such as the United States, Britain, France, and West Germany and with all the leaders within southern Africa.

The need for such discussions is clear. The South African economy is dominant in southern Africa and the state of that economy has a vital influence on the economies of half a dozen surrounding states. These surrounding states are characterized by economic impoverishment and, in some cases, by acute political instability. Stability, economic advancement, and much needed improvement in such areas as human and animal health are dependent on cooperation between the various countries of the subcontinent. And that means discussion and negotiation — a process in which South Africa will not only be a willing participant but will also need to be a full partner if real progress is to be made.

The Western world also has an interest in taking part in such discussions and negotiations — not only because of its colonial association and the role it plays in providing development and other aid, but also because of southern Africa's strategic and resources importance and the intervention of military powers in the subcontinent.

In the current climate of confrontation, President Botha's renewed commitment to hold negotiations with the leaders of southern Africa comes at an appropriate time, for such negotiations would go a long way towards defusing present tensions and neutralizing the potential for further conflict in southern Africa.

In renewing his commitment, Mr Botha has also acknowledged the beneficial role that the major Western countries can play in southern Africa. At the same time, it is clear that a beneficial partnership between South Africa and the Western world in respect of southern African issues can only be built on mutual respect and confidence: And that is being thwarted by the misconceptions about the domestic situation within South Africa. As in the past, South Africa can only benefit from creating greater understanding of local problems and ensuring that there is greater clarity on reform plans and policies. If this can be achieved at the highest level — that of heads of government — the benefits are likely to be even greater.

Clearing the air in world capitals on South Africa's problems and generating clearer perspectives on local issues does not imply opening the door to Western countries to dictate to South Africa. This has been acknowledged by, among others, President Reagan, who has said that the answer to South Africa's problems must be found by South Africa.

As South Africa takes another decisive step on the road to reform following developments this week, it will, and must, remain a fundamental principle that, while inputs from interested parties abroad can be considered in the negotiation process, any decisions arrived at on future political structures must be the result of discussion and negotiation within South Africa by South Africans.

### Buthelezi Attacks Speech

*MB131453 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1451 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by: the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ulundi, Wednesday — Negotiations between black and white could not begin until blacks were unfettered by political bannings and jailings, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here today.

In a strong attack on the state president's National Party policy speech in Durban last night, he said Mr Botha had fooled nobody by saying he was "sickened" by people asking when negotiaions were going to begin.

And he warned that the National Council would prove as much of a non-event as the special cabinet committee unless his call to release Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners was heeded.

In a special statememt, Chief Buthelezi said that Mr Botha's speech had demonstrated tragically that he was aiming at white solidarity in a situation in which black solidarity was becoming ever-increasingly destroyed.

He described it as a more than usually disappointing re-statement of a position already well known to the world.

Not only has Mr Botha never moved from the impractical suggestion that South Africa was a country of minorities, he had now re-stated his position in the context of calling on the world now to recognize Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

And he had called for the constitutional development of blacks in urban areas as though they could be separated from the metropolitan areas — none of this was new, and the concept of city states had been firmly introduced in the last referendum campaign.

He had once again addressed his white constituency and given evidence that he was continuing with the politics of prescription although the vast majority of South Africans and the entire international community knew that such politics had been outdated in South Africa by reality.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said that a new constitution was being foisted on blacks without consultation, just as the introduction of regional services councils and the dismantling of provincial structures had been.

He believed that Mr Botha's holding of federal congresses on the eve of provincial congresses was a ploy to avoid discordance between the various provinces and an attempt to gain the solidarity needed if he was going to the white electorate.

There was nothing wrong with cunsulting his white constituency, but it was very wrong when that consultation gave rise to what Mr Botha regarded as a mandate to prescribe to blacks.

Chief Buthelezi cautioned against reviewing the state president's address out of context in the National Party's structure. He could do no more than enunciate guidelines and it was the provincial congresses which were the party's autonomous decision-making organs.

From past performances he believed the congresses would be preoccuped with their rightwing problems. And he doubted very much whether the NP was democratic enough for the foment (among whites who had supported the government in the past) to come to the fore and really question the presidential guidelines laid down. However, there could be a real surprise and the deep concern which thinking Afrikaners and Nationalist supporters felt about the failure to start black-white negotiations might yet surface.

Chief Buthelezi said, "I call on all black leaders and organisations to accept the fundamental importance of black unity in the South African struggle for liberation.

"I remain committed to one South Africa with one people who must necessarily share one destiny. I will not be party to creating in this country an absurd conglomerate of politically independent bits and pieces.

"We need a binding structure to make South Africa the great democracy it is destined to be."

### Suzman Regrets Lack of Hope

*MB130902 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] There were no surprises in President P.W. Botha's National Party congress speech for the Progressive Federal Party's [PFP] Helen Suzman. The PFP member of parliament says she wasn't expecting anything but she and other South Africans would have liked to have been given some hope for the future.

[Begin Suzman recording] I think it was a very disappointing speech indeed, although not entirely unexpected, if one understands the psychology of the NP government and its leader. I think at this particularly critical time some hope should have been given to the people who are fighting sanctions overseas that there was further meaningful reform on the way, and I also think it would have been very important to have given a note of hope to the black population who must also have been listening with some expectation to that speech. [end recording]

### Government Offers Nationwide Elections to Blacks

*MB131832 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1828 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Durban, Aug 13, SAPA — Mr Chris Heunis, on behalf of the government, today offered black people nationwide elections to try to find leaders who were willing to negotiate through an advisory council.

The government was prepared to help blacks choose their "real" leaders, Mr Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning, told the National Party's federal congress in Durban today.

If the need existed in black communities outside the national states to elect their representatives to a national council, "we will assist with the division of the country on a regional basis for the election of such leaders", he said.

The government would do this by compiling lists of black citizens to participate in the election of leaders. He was making the offer on behalf of the government, he said.

Referring to what he called accusations that the government was not negotiating with the "real" black leaders, the minister asked who the real leaders were.

Were they the traditional leaders or were they only leaders when "they sing in the international choir of condemnation?"

If they were symbolic leaders, who determined their status, authority and support? he asked.

Mr Heunis said the choice for negotiated reform was a choice for responsibility and not for short-lived popularity.

**Heunis Lists 4 Principles for Future Development**
*MB131315 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1311 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Durban, Aug 13, SAPA — The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, told the National Party's federal congress in Durban today he did not share the view that South Africa was in a state of crisis.

"I do, however, agree that the country and its people are experiencing stormy times and that in many cases this has brought uncertainty," he said.

He added the government and the National Party were often accused of merely acting under pressure. "That the government does act as a result of pressure is completely true, but not as a result of foreign or internal pressure.

"The pressure which compels members of the South African Government to action is the clarion call of their values, the voice of their creator," he said.

Emphasising that the government's reform steps taken over the past five to six years had been more comprehensive than in any other period in South Africa's history, Mr Heunis said the government should be judged on what it was busy with now.

"We refuse to be judged continuously according to the beacons of the past," he said. He listed four basic principles for a framework for future development. These were:

— Everybody must participate in political processes at all levels on an equal footing.
— "Because the factual situation in our country is such that we compete for power as groups, it necessarily follows that the political institutions we develop must eliminate domination by any one group over the others."
— There must be power-sharing in relation to affairs of common interest amongst all groups up to the highest levels of government.
— Groups must have the opportunity to choose their own legislative and executive institutions for self-determination at all levels of government.

"This is necessary, not to perpetuate or create privileges for particular groups, but in order to make it possible for each group to maintain its own cultural interests," Mr Heunis said.

**Pik Botha Speaks on Sanctions Effects**
*MB130951 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0936 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Durban Aug 13 SAPA — Blacks who allegedly welcomed the suffering sanctions would bring should set a personal example by giving up their jobs and income voluntarily, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. He addressed the National Party's [NP] federal congress on South Africa in the southern African context and discussed in detail multilateral cooperation and inter-dependency of the region before turning to sanctions and its effects.

South Africa was faced with a fallacy that economic sanctions were peaceful and precise instruments of persuasion which would supposedly affect only the South African Government. "If by some mischance, blacks should also be hurt, it has been blithely said that they are prepared to suffer," Mr Botha said. "Who says so? On what basis is this said? Does this reflect the sentiments of blacks? Will those persons who say that blacks are prepared to suffer, suffer themselves? Or must others suffer for them?"

There were straightforward answers to these questions, he said. "Let those blacks who allegedly want suffering, set a personal example. They don't even need sanctions imposed from abroad. They can achieve the same results by resigning their jobs here — by giving up their incomes right here and set an example to those who are called on to sacrifice their jobs and income."

Other fallacies regarding sanctions included the unfounded belief that South Africa would change because of foreign pressure and the belief that sanctions could be imposed on South Africa alone. The government had demonstrated that South Africa was changing of its own accord because the government was responsive to domestic needs and because it was conscious of what was right and wrong. Sanctions were indiscriminate in their effect because the economies of the region were so closely-linked to that of South Africa and the common denominator between all the regional economic relationships was the health of South Africa's economy.

South Africa was more than the mainstay, it was the main spring, the dynamo and its first responsibility was to itself and its own people. "If we must choose between the employment, the welfare, the opportunities and the future of our own people — as opposed to that of others — the choice is obvious. For those who have imposed sanctions, and for those who want more, the time for fallacies is at an end and the time for reality will soon begin," the minister said. The realities were the senseless indiscriminate suffering sanctions would bring to all South Africans as well as the senseless suffering and the promise of even greater suffering to come — of all the people of southern Africa.

**Foreign Minister Urges West To Rethink Negotiations**
*MB131136 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1134 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Durban Aug 13 SAPA — A dramatic breakthrough could be made in the South African impasse if the European and Commonwealth countries and the United States would drop the concept of "suspension of violence" as a pre-condition to negotiations, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Responding to motions on foreign relations he said the South African Government would negotiatie only with parties who had abandoned violence and was supported in this by certain prominent leaders in the West.

Mr Botha said the terms "abandon" and "suspension" were not arbitrarily chosen to split hairs. "These words are the key to the unravelling of the cul-de-sac immpasse," the minister said.

There were blind calls for the release of political prisoners and for the suspension of violence while sanctions was being used as a threat against South Africa to realise certain goals. "If the world sees that it can force a government to take certain steps, then one knows that the next round will be the use of the same methods to force the regime to abandon freedom and install a dispensation that left it no options. If that is what is being demanded of us then we rather stand in total opposition to it," Mr Botha said.

The concept "to abandon violence and conduct negotiations" was not devised by the state president but by important Western leaders who informed him that it was their view that if any progress was to be made, violence "must be abandoned." No progress could be made but through peaceful negotiation. "If the European twelve, the US and the Commonwealth countries can just get away from the concept that a suspension of violence is enough and if they can also join in the viewpoint of abandoning violence, a new and dramatic turn (wending) can result."

The reason why the Commonwealth and other initiatives had failed was because they had supported the concept of a suspension of violence whereby the negotiating parties could re-start their bombings if their demands were not met at the negotiating table. "No government can sit at such a negotiating table and we will only talk on the basis of an abandonment of violence," Mr Botha said.

## Finance Minister on Effect of Sanctions

*MB130913 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0857 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Durban, Aug 13, SAPA — Sanctions would no doubt limit South Africa's ability to export and this would seriously impair its ability to repay its foreign debt, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis said today. He was speaking to a motion on economic guidelines for the future at the federal congress of the National Party being held here. Mr du Plessis said South Africa's total foreign debt was not very large, but an appreciable portion of it was short-term loans by the South African banking sector and other private sector bodies. The net foreign debt position would, in the next few years, have to be consolidated in one way or another.

In the nature of things, sanctions would impair South Africa's ability to repay its debt. The minister said general sanctions would surely create problems for the South African economy. "But we cannot permit this misplaced threat to undermine our total economy and to create growing unemployment and poverty for the people of South Africa without taking suitable countermeasures.

"We must protect and manage our economy in a way best fitted to so unnatural a set of circumstances. In grappling with what is planned against us, South Africa and the interests of her people will be the government's highest priority."

The government would therefore continue with its policy, as far as it lay within its power, of creating the needed climate and conditions for economic recovery, even should South Africa be forced, temporarily, to deviate, both domestically and in her international relations, from the accepted principles of a market-orientated economic policy approach. "We now have no other option than to create the soundest and strongest basis possible for a future that, within the framework of the socio-political changes in the country, will unlock the great and exciting economic potential of South Africa to the benefit of all her people."

Mr du Plessis said South Africa could not expect to attract any important new foreign investment in the near future. "The disinvestment campaign and the pressure on overseas bankers to refuse any new loans to South Africa is steadily increasing; and in these circumstances we must continue to seek, through negotiation, the cooperation of overseas bankers to roll over as much as possible of their existing loans to South African banks and other institutions in the private and public sector instead of immediate repayment."

In seconding the motion, the minister of trade and industries, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said the South African businessman was frequently his own greatest enemy. "His doubts and pessimism contribute substantially to a climate which negatively influences the economy. A spirit of determination and purpose on the other hand will assist greatly in stimulating economic activity and growth." He said it was the intention of the government to table a white paper on privatisation and deregulation stating the government's policy in this respect later this year.

To enable the private and informal sectors to contribute maximally to economic development and growth, it was necessary to eliminate onerous limitations impinging on economic activities. A programme for deregularisation was being implemented by the government as a matter of urgency. The draft bill of the temporary removal of restrictions on economic activities which would empower the state president in certain circumstances to deregulate through proclamations had already been presented to parliament and would be finalised during the session starting next week, Dr de Villiers said.

## Exports of Metals, Minerals Will Not Be Cut

*MB140744 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] Senior government officials have dismissed fears that South Africa would retaliate against Western sanctions by cutting off supplies of gold and metals crucial to foreign industry. The director general of mineral and energy affairs, Dr Louw Alberts, has said cutting metal supplies would jeopardize South Africa's record of being a reliable and responsible supplier. Metals and minerals would not be used as a lever. The official in charge of bullion sales at the Reserve Bank, Mr Jan Lombard, confirmed that South Africa had no intention of playing politics with gold.

### Defense Minister Warns of Power Against Sanctions

*MB131143 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1138 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Durban Aug 13, SAPA — Black Africa, clamouring for sanctions, should take note that South Africans had not even started to use their muscle and capabilities to hit back, the minister of defence, Gen Magnus Malan, told the National Party's federal congress in Durban today. And he also sounded a word of warning to the Western world for demanding talks with and unbanning of the ANC and its leader Nelson Mandela.

"We will not be manipulated by words which clothe the devil in the cloak of an angel," he said, seconding an earlier speech by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange. Gen Malan said South Africa was "far too powerful" to be seen as a pawn in a chess game. "We're not cheap, and we have no intention of surrendering," he said.

The minister said the "game of words" by Moscow and the ANC did not make them apostles of peace — and South Africa would not be destroyed by an ideology of deceit, subjection and imperialism. "These countries, organisations and people who so piously wish to prescribe to us to talk to the ANC, should note the following: Why don't the British talk to the Irish Republican Army [IRA], why don't the Germans talk to Bader Meinhof, and why don't the Italians talk to their Red Brigade. According to the West the ANC is a liberation movement. Yet, when their interests are brought into play the IRA, Bader Meinhof and the Red Brigade are terrorist organisations. Do I have to define double standards to you? After all, we have become accustomed to those word games." Gen Malan said as long as violence was the lifeblood of the ANC, there could be no talks. "In any case, if one removes violence from the ANC, very little is left of this organisation," he said.

### Le Grange Sees 'No Hurry' To Lift Emergency

*MB131905 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1904 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Durban, Aug 13, SAPA — The government was in no hurry to lift the state of emergency, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said tonight.

He was addressing the federal congress of the National Party on security issues and said the state of emergency would not be lifted before the state president, Mr P.W. Botha and the government were satisifed that the situation had normalised and people could live normal lives again.

"The state president and the government has no intention of lifting the state of emergency before the revolutionary climate justifies it. Even if the physical characteristics (of unrest) vanish, the emergency will not be lifted before the climate justifies it," he said.

### Says No Talks With 'Terrorists'

*MB131346 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1345 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Durban, Aug 13, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, today warned the African National Congress the government was determined to fight its "communist-inspired terrorists" uncompromisingly and with all the resources at its disposal.

Addressing the National Party's federal congress in Durban, Mr le Grange said the government was not prepared to negotiate with terrorists "or with any other person who supports the use of violence as a method of solving any problem."

He said terrorists must expect no mercy and, if necessary, steps would be taken even over the borders of South Africa to wipe out "terrorist gangs."

"We don't negotiate with terrorists, we fight them."

Mr le Grange said South Africa had been threatened during the past few years by a "sophisticated revolutionary onslaught" on the political, economic and social terrains, such as it had never before experienced in its history.

The forces waging the onslaught were not interested in the sharing of power, but only in the seizure of power. In this process they made use of all legal and illegal methods to achieve their goal, including violence and terrorism.

Terrorism was one of the evils wich had filled the Western world with horror in the past few years and was universally condemned. Wherever he went, the terrorist usually attacked innocent civilians, including women and children — and in South Africa terrorism had, in recent times, claimed innocent and defenceless victims.

Terrorism was one of the strongest weapons of the communist, because it could be used to undermine the morale of the population and to advance goals through violence and intimidation. The revolutionary onslaught was of a multi-dimensional character.

In this onslaught, terrorism played an important role, and was used by the ANC and the South African Communist Party alliance to stimulate violence, he said.

Mr le Grange said the background of the fight against terrorism in South Africa had to be seen in the light of communist involvement in black politics, in particular the infiltration of the ANC by the South African Communist Party.

Since September 1984, ANC cadres had increasingly made use of weapons such as landmines, limpet mines and handgrenades.

But the "heightened activities" of the South African police had resulted in authorities taking possession of, amongst other items, 428 limpet mines, 14 "explosives devices," 317 AK-47 rifles, 1341 handgrendades, 37 landmines and 85 personnel mines between 1976 and July this year, he said.

Mr le Grange said there were currently only a few incidents of sabotage where the people responsible had not already been identified beyond any doubt by the police.

"This is an accomplishment of high quality," he said.

### Education Minister on Solidarity, Reconciliation

*MB131025 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0901 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Durban, Aug 13 SAPA — Although free association had become part of South Africa's pattern of life, binding measures were needed to order the cornerstones of groups security, the minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, told the National Party federal congress today. The leader of the NP in the Transvaal identified these cornerstones as being an "own" community life, "own" residential areas and "own" schools. "The National Party believes that some or other provision, embodied in binding measures, is imperative in order to ensure proper order and meaningful association between the individual and the group," Mr de Klerk said. "Without the latter, the friction potential would be extended to all the corners of our country."

If existing methods and measures were not acceptable there was an open agenda on which "better proposals to ensure the necessary structuring of these areas can be placed." The National Party did not want to be drastic or rigid and had proved this by the repeal, amongst others, of the Mixed Marriages Act and major sections of the Political Interference Act. It wanted to make an appeal to responsible leaders in South Africa in the same positive spirit: "Wrench yourself, together with the National Party, away from the unyielding confrontation debate, for confrontation is of no use to anybody. There is room enough around the conference table and in the spirit of give and take we can find a way to allow every group to come into its own right and, in doing so, to build a basis for cooperation in respect of common interests."

In this spirit he asked the congress for a positive mandate for the government to develop a dispensation which could fulfil the two major demands entrenched in South Africa's situation:

— On the one hand the demand to find a formula for cooperation, joint decision-making and power-sharing, and:
— On the other, the demand that each nationality and group should be assured that it could be itself, raise its children as it wished and be safeguarded against domination by others.

"The great challenge that we confront — in the National Party as well as all South Africa — is to compose a symphony of seemingly discordant sounds," Mr de Klerk said. A way would have to be found to reconcile:

— An own community life for each group, and a common loyalty to a common fatherland:
— self-determination:
— self-determination within an own power base, and power-sharing within common structures, and:
— group rights supportive of group security, and individual rights directed at individual freedom.

If this could not be achieved South Africa would have to live with uncertainty, tension and escalating conflict.

### NP Approves Setting Up Joint State Council

*MB131922 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] The establishment of a joint council of state for all race groups was approved today at the National Party's federal congress in Durban. The council will be made up of leaders of all the country's political groups. It will develop out of the national council.

[Begin correspondent Andre le Roux video recording] Two themes dominated the federal congress of the NP here in Durban today. The first was the government's commitment to advance the constitutional accommodation of blacks at the central government level. The second was the congress' determination to take the sanctions campaign against this country by the neck and shake it. As regards reform, a motion was approved today which, inter alia, makes provision for the proposed national council to serve as a forerunner to the establishment of a joint council of state, in which the leaders and representatives of political groups could decide on policy formulation for matters of common concern by means of consensus. [passage omitted][end video recording]

### Viljoen Says 'Unrealistic' Demands May Harm Reform

*MB131513 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1508 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Durban, Aug 13, SAPA — Over-heated, inflated and unrealistic expectations and demands could seriously retard reform negotiations, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of education and development aid, told the National Party's federal congress in Durban today.

He said that as the state president had often emphasised, a process of negotiation implied give and take — and no party to negotiations could reasonably expect to have its way in everything.

On the other hand, in the negotiation process there should not arise, as a result of specific factors, a perception amongst other groups casting doubts on the will and the ability of whites to effectively assert their self-determination and their claim to group security — "in our own interest, but also in the interest of other minorities."

"The whites are not on the point of capitulating to pressure from abroad," he said.

The minister said whites in South Africa had the will and the power to maintain internal security and law and order while proceeding with essential, acceptable reform through negotiation.

Misconceptions about the will and ability of the whites could obstruct genuine participation in the negotiating process, which was the only available road to constitutional reform and change in South Africa, he said.

Referring to power-sharing, the minister said this was essential, not because of pressure from abroad or domestically but because of intrinsically valid reasons.

These were fairness, justice and because practical, effective government required that each group should be involved in the decisions affecting its interests.

Protection of minority group rights and entrenchment of group security were essential against the background of the "bitter consequences resulting, in many lands and at many times, from majority domination in multi-cultural societies," he said.

The minister said for effective protection of minority rights the National Party considered it essential that, within the realities of South Africa, participation in the political processes should be on a group basis.

**General Talks on Southern Africa Acceptable**
*MB131133 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, says South Africa is not prepared to negotiate with Western leaders on the situation in South Africa but is prepared to talk on the situation in southern Africa generally. Mr Nel said in an interview with the BBC that President Botha in his speech last night at the National Party congress in Durban had referred only to negotiations on southern Africa. Mr Nel was responding to remarks by President Ronald Reagan of the United States at a news conference in Chicago that the United States together with Britain, West Germany, and France was prepared to negotiate with South Africa to encourage talks in South Africa between the government and black leaders.

**SADF Denounces 'Crude' Angolan Propaganda**
*MB141056 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1038 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Aug 14, SAPA — Rebel UNITA successes in the Angolan civil war were behind the "crude and confusing" propaganda poured out by the Angolan Government, the SA Defence Force said today. In a statement, in effect rebutting Angolan claims of South African attacks, SADF hq in Pretoria said the MPLA government had been "forced into a soft-shoe shuffle postion because of their inability to resolve the civil war and their attempts to cover UNITA's successes recently. UNITA has been so successful to date that the MPLA government does not know what to do about the situation and therefore is resorting to unadulterated propaganda to convince the world that all is well."

Defense Headquarters said in Pretoria today that its own analysis of recent Angolan propaganda and its own intelligence assessment of the current situation confirms the massive buildup of FAPLA, Cuban and Soviet forces and sophisticated hardware for what appears to be a last-ditch attempt to unseat UNITA in southern Angola. [passage omitted]

"It is interesting that they even went so far as to accuse the (SA) Defence Force of attacking Cuito Caunavale with three battalions of troops backed up by armoured cars. Then they even went further to claim that they had killed 40 South African soldiers and had captured four others. Late yesterday they back-tracked, claiming that in recent days in the Moxico Province they had killed 187 UNITA members. No further mention has been made of the so-called four captured South African soldiers.

"Compared with the MPLA's crude and confusing propaganda attempt, UNITA's claims over the past few days seem far more credible and realistic.

"The Defence Force can only logically conclude that UNITA has been so successful to date that the MPLA government does not know what to do about the situation and therefore is resorting to unadulterated propaganda to convince the world that all is well."

**Natal Court Overrules Durban Court on Emergency**
*MB141202 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] A major Natal Supreme Court ruling has disputed the findings of the Durban Supreme Court earlier in the week. The Durban court invalidated clauses concerning detention under emergency regulations. This report from Carmel Rickard.

Three judges of the Natal Supreme Court have overruled the judgment earlier this week which threw out key emergency provisions. In Pietermaritzburg Judges (Kriek), (Thirion) and (Law) gave a joint judgment this morning on an application for the release of a detained Pietermaritzburg church worker,(Peter Kerchoff), in which they refused to order his release. They said they disagreed with the argument of Judge Friedman in the Tsenoli case and that the ruling of the three judges in that case was wrong. There is some confusion about the implications of the new ruling which sees the Natal judges in open conflict on the issue. On the one hand, some lawyers have told me the newer judgment takes precedence, while others said it is now as though there is no judgment and the judge hearing an application could now choose which ruling to follow.

**Tutu Remarks Said To Border on 'High Treason'**
*MB140834 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0829 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] Durban, Aug 14 , SAPA — The government gave Bishop Desmond Tutu a "friendly warning" yesterday that his utterances on sanctions "bordered on high treason." Speaking at the federal congress of the ruling National Party, the minister of manpower, Mr P.T.C. Du Plessis, also warned the archbishop-elect of Cape Town and Dr Allan Boesak that he would give their addresses to 3,400,000 hungry Africans. "Calls for economic

sanctions are not just economic sabotage but border on high treason in South Africa," he said.

### 'Thousands' Reported Absent From Soweto Schools

*MB140806 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0756 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 14, SAPA — Thousands of pupils stayed away from several Soweto secondary schools today as a protest against the presence of security forces at the schools spreads. The boycott started sporadically yesterday with pupils leaving their classes in the morning. Today all the secondary schools in deep Soweto which includes Zola, Naledi, Moletsane, Senaoane, Jabulane, Tladi, Emdeni and Mapetla were affected. Schools in Orlando West and Meadowlands were deserted as well. Only primary pupils went to school. Teachers and troops were the only people on the schools' premises. This is the second time in two weeks that pupils have boycotted classes for the same reason. There are problems at several Soweto secondary schools and schooling has virtually ground to a halt since incidents were reported there two weeks ago. Some of the affected schools are in the Jabulani, Moletsane, Tladi and Naledi areas, where pupils claim problems were sparked off by the presence and action of security forces. Poor attendances and the disruption of classes, it is believed, have been caused by incidents that have taken place.

Compaints and reports about incidents at those schools and others in Soweto have been sent to the Department of Education and Training (DET) for urgent attention.

Some problems spilled into the streets yesterday as restless youths congregated at street corners and stopped commercial vehicles.

School inspectors have been seen visiting a number of schools, apparently to investigate. In some of the schools police dogs are on the premises.

Several meetings have been called by concerned parents in a bid to address the situation. One of those schools is Orlando West high school. On Monday night parents from townships in deep Soweto met to voice their concern about the education crisis. A spokesman for the parents, who did not wish to be named, said parents were worried about soldiers being on school premises. This was not conducive to learning. "The parents said the troops must not only leave the schools premises but must also move out of the townships." He said parents had also urged the government to release the detained leaders of the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) and negotiate with them to end the impasse in education.

Meanwhile, the Johanensburg black newspaper, the *Sowetan*, reports today that pupils at Soweto schools had burnt their school identity cards as a protest against the presence of security forces at the schools. The paper said the Bureau for Information had confirmed that classes were abandoned yesterday morning and that pupils had burnt their ID cards at schools in Emdeni.

The bureau also confirmed that vehicles were stoned and damaged in Jabulani and Moroka soon after the pupils left schools.

### AZAPO Leader Refused Permission to Travel

*MB130906 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0855 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 13, SAPA — The leader of the Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] and of the National Forum, Mr Saths Cooper, has again been refused a passport to travel to the United States where he has been offered a scholarship to further his studies in clinical psychology.

On his release last week from detention under the state of emergency, he found a letter dated June 30 from the Department of Home Affairs rejecting his application. No reasons were given. Mr Cooper, a former Robben Island prisoner, has been offered the Fulbright scholarship in the U.S. as well as a scholarship by the British Council. He said today he had planned to study for a doctorate in clinincal community psychology at Boston University.

Mr Cooper was also refused a passport in May this year, and he reapplied shortly before his detention on June 12. At the time, he said the British ambassador to South Africa, Sir Patrick Moberley, had been informed by the South African Government that the passport refusal had been a policy decision.

### NRP Leader Urges Black Parliamentary Chamber

*MB131206 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*1111 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 13, SAPA — A fourth chamber of Parliament for blacks would be the best answer to sanctions, the leader of the New Republic Party [NRP], Mr Bill Sutton, said tonight. Addressing a public meeting at the Claremont civic centre, he said his party favoured a rotating presidency between the leaders of the parties in the four houses.

"This would ensure that the world outside would see that a black man would be president of South Africa one year out of four, thus proving the determination of the political establishment to include blacks in all levels of political decision-taking."

Mr Sutton said South Africa needed a management government and not a majority government. Management skills were presently concentrated in the minority groups.

"What we need is a balnced power structure that will take care of the needs of all groups."

A black Parliamentary chamber would ensure that all groups had a say in the allocation of tax money, ensuring fair sharing as far as possible.

### Information Bureau Issues 14 Aug Unrest Report

*MB140937 Johannesburg SAPA in English*
*0931 GMT 14 Aug 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 14, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report:

"Unrest report for the period 06h00 (13 August) to 06h00 (14 August)

"In KwaGafontein, KwaNdebele, a group of nine blacks attacked Mrs Selina Thabete, 65, in front of her house at 10h00 and burnt her to death with tyres. The security forces arrived at the scene and fired three shots at the attackers, fatally wounding an unidentified black man. Eight black men were arrested.

"There was a sharp increase in the number of unrest-related incidents yesterday, with more than half of the incidents occurring in Soweto. Stonethrowing and arson accounted for the majority of these incidents. Eleven vehicles and two private homes were set alight.

"The most damage was caused in Katlehong, on the East Rand, where groups of blacks set a delivery vehicle and four trucks alight in separate incidents yesterday morning, resulting in up to R100,000 damage in each case.

"These incidents also considerably pushed up the total of damages caused countrywide.

"In the rest of the country, incidents were of an isolated nature and in line with the general trend of the past few weeks."

## WEEKLY MAIL 9-14 Aug 'Apartheid Barometer'

*MB091051 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 8-14 Aug 86 p 4*

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **State of Emergency Detentions**

The government refused to release the number of names of people detained under the Emergency regulations. However, three monitoring groups, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC), the Wits University-based Community Reseach Group (CRG) and the Progressive Federal Party's Missing Persons Bureau, estimate the total number of people detained so far to be over 10,000.

The DPSC lists the names of some 4,004 detainees, a decrease of about 600 since last week. The groups hardest hit are community and political activists, followed by students, scholars and teachers. The DPSC bases its estimates of the total number of detentions on this list of 4,000 names, two known incidents of mass detentions which netted some 1,500 people (whose names are not known) and estimates of the number of unknown detentions. There are indications, however, that these figures may be overly modest. For example, the DPSC lists about 20 detentions in Worcester. There have been unconfirmed reports that over 150 people were held there in the first day of the Emergency. Similar reports have been received from other small towns, notably Parys and Klerksdorp (where the DPSC lists only 20 detentions).

The PFP said it had the names of about 5,700 detainees by July 30.

According to a report released by the CRG last week, an average of 1,535 people have been detained per week during the Emergency, or 219 per day. This means an average of nine detentions every seven minutes. According to the CRG's analysis, 74 percent of the detainees are from political, community and educationally-based organisations, 18 percent are trade unionists and eight percent are from other organisations. The United Democratic Front has accounted for 69 percent of the affiliated detainees, with the National Forum having five percent of the total and 26 percent belonging to unaffiliated groups.

If the figure of 10,000 people having been detained udner the Emergency is correct, it means that a total of nearly 13,000 people have been detained so far this year — more than the total for the whole of last year and 13 times the 1984 total.

**Detentions by Organisation**

[Pwv - Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging; Tvl - Transvaal; EC - East Cape; NC - North Cape; WC - West Cape; Ntl - Natal; Ofs - Orange Free State; Unk - Unknown]

| | Pwv | Tvl | EC | NC | WC | Ntl | Ofs | Unk | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Students/ Scholars/ Teachers | 190 | 48 | 49 | 25 | 23 | 87 | 58 | 4 | 484 |
| Unionists/ Workers | 108 | 43 | 36 | 15 | 22 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 358 |
| Public/ Political | 216 | 107 | 251 | 30 | 34 | 78 | 42 | 5 | 763 |
| Clergy/ Laymen | 25 | 19 | 20 | 5 | 11 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 97 |
| Media | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Other/ Unknown | 402 | 221 | 895 | 66 | 446 | 84 | 133 | 41 | 2 288 |
| Total | 943 | 438 | 1 258 | 141 | 541 | 306 | 279 | 98 | 4 004 |

Figures supplied by the Detainee's Parents Support Committee

**State of Emergency Deaths**

According to figures released by the government's Bureau for Information, by 6am on Monday morning there had been a total of 208 deaths since the Emergency was declared. This figure excludes deaths in the "independent homelands."

**Brain Drain**

South Africa showed a net immigration/emigration loss of 2,983 in the first five months of this year compared to a net gain of 5,530 in the same period last year, according to figures released in the latest Central Statistical Service bulletin. Between January and May a total of 6,114 people emigrated from South Africa while 3,131 people immigrated. In May 1,354 people emigrated — the highest number this year. 507 of those who emigrated in May gave Britain as their destination (37.4 percent), 438 went to Australia (32.3 percent), 58 to Israel, 49 to the United States, 39 to Zimbabwe, 37 to the Netherlands, 25 to Canada, 20 to New Zealand, 19 to West Germany and 13 to each of Ireland and Switzerland. Other destinations included Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius, Taiwan, Denmark and Portugal, and 79

people left for "unspecified countries." 1,032 of the 6,114 emigrants this year (the majority of them economically active men) are described as "professional, technical and related workers." These include 215 engineers, 214 administrative and managerial workers, 46 doctors and dentists, 120 accountants and 128 educationists. In the same period South Africa gained 496 "professional, technical and related workers" — a net loss of 536.

**Banned Books, Publications and Objects**

*Working Class Politics in South Africa* (A Callinicos); [passage omitted] *Socialist Worker*, June 21, 1986 (UK Socialist Workers' Party)

**Unbanned:**

*Stride Towards Freedom: The Montgomery Story* (Martin Luther King); *Source Book on South African Geography* (John Renner, Colin Gunn and John Macaulay); *The African Reader: Independent Africa* (Wilfred Cartey and Martin Kilson — unbanned for possession but not distribution).

**Prisoner of Conscience: Dominique Souchon**

Souchon, 27, End Conscription Campaign [ECC] Eastern Cape leader, has been in detention under the Emergency regulations for the past eight weeks and is now awaiting the implementation of a deportation order. He was born in Vietnam and holds a Mauritian passport but has lived in South Africa for over 25 years. Souchon's entire family lives in South Africa. He is one of 17 ECC Eastern Cape activists detained under the Emergency regulations and is the third ECC member to be issued with a deportation order.

## Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

**BUSINESS DAY on Emergency Regulations**

"Government's handling of the emergency has been thrown into complete confusion by a succession of judgments declaring parts of its emergency powers invalid," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 12 August. "In the latest of these judgments, the Natal division of the Supreme Court has ordered the release of a detainee, Solomon Tsenoli, on the grounds that key sections of the emergency regulations are ultra vires — in other words, the State President has exceeded his lawful powers." The editorial points out that, in reaching its decision, the Natal bench overturned sections of the emergency regulations under which people are still being held. "Estimates of the number of people held under these clauses range from 3,000 upwards to about 12,000," and "their immediate future is unclear." "The presumption is that the Natal judgment defines, for the moment, the terms of the law and they should all be released, but government lawyers have given notice of appeal and in the meantime it would not be uncharacteristic of this government to find ways to bend the law to fit its own intentions." The editorial says the government is determined to "override popular opposition to its will" and "comes repeatedly into conflict with the rule of law." The editorial also says that there should not be too much surprise that the government has "blundered into such clumsy breaches of the rule of law. It is not logical, after all, to expect efficiency in legal matters from a government whose central policy assumptions have collapsed, whose attempts to change that policy have ended in civil disorder, whose economic management has resulted in depression and default on national debt, whose foreign policy makes more enemies than friends, and whose legal draftmen become sloppier with the passage of the years." The government is willing to "cut its links with the civilization that created the rule of law. Clumsiness, or lust for power? We shall know the answer from government's response to the restraining hand of the courts."

**BUSINESS DAY on Sanctions**

"Sanctions are already starting to make their presence felt in South Africa," says a second editorial on the same page. "However, the effects will not always be quite what the sanctioneers had in mind." The editorial refers to the news that "U.S. food giant Marriott International is withdrawing from SA" which resulted in a South African company picking up a R90 million catering contract from South African Airways. "It's hardly conceivable that Messrs Hawke, Mugabe and Kaunda had in mind a series of shots in the arm for blue-blood Afrikaner business empires when they voted for sanctions. Boycotts are at best an unpredictable weapon, and strange things yet will happen in the great sanctions saga."

**Law Over Authority**

The same page features excerpts from an address given recently in Cape Town by Gerald Gordon, author of several legal textbooks. "On August 3, 1914 — the eve to the Great War — Lord Grey of Fallodon looked out across the Thames from his Foreign Office and said: 'The lamps are going out all over Europe; we shall not see them lit again in our lifetime.' " Gordon says "on June 12, 1986, the lamps of SA went out with the proclamation of the present emergency." However, speeches in Parliament and the courts are two lamps which are still burning. "Speeches in Parliament are privileged and may be reported in the Press, and there we have learnt from our Parliamentarians something of what is going on. But at present Parliament is not in session." Court proceedings are also privileged and may be carried in full in the newspapers. It is in courts that "the battle for the 'rule of law' is being waged with an intensity as never before. Courts and judges, however, have no executive potential and cannot act of their own accord. They function only when matters are brought by persons petitioning their aid." Gordon says the rule of law means "the reign of law over authority. It means not government by law but government under law." "The rule of law is a constitutional doctrine governing the relations between state and subject."

**SOWETAN on Homeland**

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 12 August says it is astonishing that Venda's Chief Patrick Mphephu is "given free rein to contemplate a one-party state." His election victories also do " not impress." Furthermore "Venda's Security Police have been linked to a number of unpleasant events." The editorial wonders "what South African Government's reaction is to such obvious undemocratic behaviour" since South Africa is "always pointing accusing fingers at African States which have assumed this type of arrangement." The

homeland governments are "mismanaging their affairs and causing enormous social, economic and political problems in their states," and South African taxpayers have to "bail them out." The editorial doubts that the government will "be prepared to fund these states indefinitely." The people of Venda are "stuck with this unacceptable situation. They are not particularly happy now, and must have grave fears about their future."

**'Focus' on Tutu**

On the same page Nat Diseko writes in the "Focus" column: : "Although Bishop Desmond Tutu looks forward to occupying the Anglican throne in Cape Town next month, a little bit of him will remain in Johannesburg." However, Bishop Tutu says that the reception he got in Johannesburg, "especially from white people, was ambivalent. Not too many white people were delighted when I was made bishop. Maybe now some have come to know me a little better and possibly feel slightly different." Bishop Tutu says he is looking forward to his new job of Archbishop of Cape Town because, unlike in Johannesburg, he was "elected decisively, clearly and quickly." " 'It makes you go there with a little more confidence than when you are going into a divided situation. How I was elected is remarkable because I had already made my call for sanctions two weeks before that. So, they knew they were electing someone who held that stand.' " Tutu also says that the black people are going through "very tough times" and it is amazing that people can "still afford to smile." Bishop Tutu is concerned about the " 'necklace' " deaths that have taken place. He says " 'I do believe they undermine our cause. Instead of destroying a system that is destroying us, we are destroying our country and one another in the process.' "

**Teachers Lose Authority**

On page 6 in the "Nat On Tuesday" column Nat Diseko writes that he canvassed the opinions of teachers in the townships. The scenario they painted "took the breath away." "Chance, discontent, revolt, inopportunity of circumstances and at times the ham-fistedness and ineptitude of officialdom are some of the elements that have conspired to knock the teacher off his pedestal of authority and respect."

**STAR on Emergency**

"The moment has come for the Government to lift the emergency. Recent court decisions — and yesterday's judgment in particular — prove the emergency regulations were legally as leaky as a sieve, to the detriment of democratic freedoms," says a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 12 August. The editorial says that possibly more than 10,000 people have "suffered at the hands of a Government acting beyond the law." It also points out that the government's "rejection of the thrust of court decisions is not the route to take." "The country has been in a state of turmoil for months, and while the emergency may have brought superficial calm to some areas it has heightened some tensions, internally and externally. What is still conspicuously missing from the Government is a sense of urgency dealing with underlying grievances." The government should "respond constructively to the need for dramatic reform" which "would do far more good than buttressing invalid regulations to make them legal."

**STAR on Gold Price Rise**

A second editorial on the same page comments on the increase in gold prices and says: "Gold and platinum prices are rising not only because of a lack of political development here. Platinum goes up because of sanctions scares about future supplies" and "gold attracts overseas buyers as an investment opportunity in a time of instability." The euphoria is premature since "there is no guarantee that it's more than the proverbial flash in the pan." The country still needs "political development that points towards a brighter future."

**CAPE TIMES on NP Congress**

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 11 August says it is hoped that the National Party's (NP) federal congress in Durban "will be used to give the country hope, not to take it further into the laager." Leadership is needed and "a clear commitment to specified reforms, to actions which will really consign apartheid to the scrapheap, the negotiations on a new constitution with genuine and recognized black leaders." The editorial says "more than the predictable breast-beating bravado and challenges to the sanctioneers" is needed. "President Botha might try setting a few deadlines, as he did in January with influx control. Such as the end of September for the abolition of the Group Areas Act. And the end of October for negotiations with black leaders, including a free and unbanned Nelson Mandela."

**CAPE TIMES on Sanctions**

Another editorial on the same page comments on "the hard line" taken by President Kaunda of Zambia, at a recent Commonwealth sanctions summit, exposing Zambia "to the threat of economic reprisals by South Africa." The editorial points out that nearly half of all Zambian exports depend on South African transport services and South Africa is Zambia's main source of imports. "An important consequence of sanctions will be the need to improve rail, road and harbour services through Tanzania, but this will require heavy capital aid from abroad for some years." Therefore, the South African Broadcasting Corporation may "be correct in predicting that Zambia will continue trade in secret with South African suppliers of goods and services while hypocritically urging other countries to stiffen their sanctions." Yet, the best defense against sanctions "is for us to repair the faults in our society, not grudgingly at the behest of others, but willingly on our own initiative, because only this way can we ultimately ensure our welfare and security."

**CAPE TIMES on Domestic 'Tyranny'**

Another editorial on the same page says: "The Domestic Workers' Association of South Africa (SADWA) has recently been inundated with complaints from employees about sexual harassment, verbal abuse, assault, summary dismissal, primitive conditions and the payment of starvation wages." The editorial points out that in more normal economic conditions, domestic workers "subjected to such tyranny" would naturally resign. However, "now they are far more vulnerable, for work is hard to come by." "Is it not time for domestic servants to be given statutory protection, with a minimum hourly wage?" asks the editorial.

**British 'Ignorant' About RSA**

On the same page Robin Hallett writes from Britain on British opinion about South Africa at this moment of crisis. Hallett says "it is easy to say that most British people are ignorant of the

complexities of the South African situation. That is certainly true — and it is true of almost all of our politicians from the Prime Minister downward. And as always with issues of foreign policy, it can be said that the great mass of people do not really care." However, "there still exists an immensely powerful constituency that feels what can only be described as 'outrage' over what has been happening in South Africa — the removals, the sjambok-king, [whipping] the detentions, the restrictions on the press, the razor-wire entanglements around some townships." "It can be said that a great many people in Britain feel that something profoundly wrong is happening in South Africa, so wrong that the rest of the world must do something about it. Sanctions is a far from satisfactory instrument, but it is the only non-violent instrument the international community possesses. If sanctions have provoked an agonized debate, there will be even deeper soul-searching over what is to be done when sanctions prove ineffective."

**BEELD on National Party Congress**

"The eyes of South Africa will be focused on Durban today, where the National Party's federal congress is to be opened by President Botha tonight," says Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans of 12 August in an editorial on page 10. "The party and its officials have a unique opportunity — in reality, a duty — to use the opportunity to give decisive direction to the country at a time when formidable issues are affecting the lives of every South African drastically." The editorial says the country is at an economic crossroads due to the threat of sanctions. Referring to the state of emergency and power sharing as other issues under the spotlight, it says federal congresses have in the past come up with major decisions. "It will depend on the NP and its officials whether Durban will produce another Rubicon."

**Rhodesia Versus RSA**

A second editorial on the same page says comparisons are commonplace now between the then Rhodesia and present-day South Africa and asks how reliable such comparisons really are. "Certainly the best reply to the alarmists on both sides of the political spectrum is to be found in the enormous differences between these two countries." The paper says South Africa's geographical position is different, as are the population numbers involved, and the fact that South Africa, unlike Rhodesia, is not dependent on a strong neighbor for economic survival. But the most important difference is that South Africa "has no desire to maintain the status quo. The final break from the Westminster system is but one indication that this country has no intention of keeping to its colonial heritage. And that is the very way in which the then Rhodesia is different."

## ZAMBIA

### Swiss Tourist Released After Detention

*AB131148 Paris AFP in English 1122 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Lusaka, Aug 13 (AFP) — Zambian authorities have released a Swiss woman, the last of six tourists to be freed after being held in detention for nearly three weeks on suspicion of spying for South Africa, the Austrian Embassy said.

A spokesman for the embassy, which handles Swiss interests here, said the woman was released on Tuesday. The other five — all Austrian nationals, including one woman — were freed on Monday.

The group, detained July 24 in Kasama, about 800 kilometers (500 miles) northeast of Lusaka, is to return to Europe "as soon as possible," the spokesman said.

The Swiss Government charged that members of the group were tortured in detention to make them confess that they were spying for South Africa. President Kenneth Kaunda denied the accusation.

The embassy spokesman said the six had been "mistreated," but gave no further details.

Since South Africa's May 19 raids on alleged targets of the outlawed African National Congress in Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, Zambian security forces have been put on the alert and detained about 20 foreigners for periods ranging from a few days to more than two weeks.

When two West Germans were held, the Bonn government protested and President Kaunda charged it had threatened to cut off development assistance. The pair was later released and relations between the two countries restored to normal.

## ZIMBABWE

### Oil Companies To Support Government on Routes

*MB131638 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1637 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] Harare, Aug 13, SAPA — The four major oil companies in Zimbabwe indicated today they would back the government in its efforts to secure alternative routes and sources for the country's oil needs in the event of sanctions being applied to South Africa.

A spokesman for the British multi-national oil company, Shell and BP said in a telephone interview with ZIANA that the company would comply with whatever the government required it to do to ensure that regular oil supplies were maintained.

"As far as we are concerned we are in tune with the government," said Mr Pointer Chinyerere, Shell And BP's government and public affairs manager.

Mr David Seaman, the chairman and managing director of the multi-national oil company, Mobil, said although the imposition of sanctions would inconvenience Zimbabwe's oil industry, it was possible to secure alternative routes and sources for oil products.

"It may be inconvenient but it will not be impossible to seek products from other sources," he said.

Zimbabwe's oil industry has been relying on South Africa for aviation fuel and lubricants.

Caltex's managing director, Mr Paul Soine, said the American-based company would act in unison with the government in meeting the oil needs of Zimbabwe.

"We have contigency plans but we will do this with the government," said Mr Seaman when asked what position Mobil would take once sanctions are applied on South Africa.

A spokesman for Total, the French oil company, said a regular supply of oil and oil products had to be maintained.

"We have studied how to bring goods to Zimbabwe through the Beira corridor," said Mr Jean Vieuille, managing director for Total Zimbabwe.

He said if there were alternative routes other than through South Africa, his company would use those routes.

"We will use alternative routes to avoid interruption of supplies," he said.

On his return from the Commonwealth mini-summit in London last week, the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told a press conference that Zimbabwe would have to work quickly to ensure that its goods are re-routed to Beira, Nacala or Dar es Salaam before the imposition of sanctions against South Africa by the international community.

## USSR Official Delivers Message to Mugabe

*MB131214 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Aug 86*

[Text] The Soviet deputy foreign minister, Comrade Anatoliy Adamishin, today delivered a special message to the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, from Soviet leader Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. Comrade Adamishin arrived in Harare on Sunday and leaves today. He has also been to Tanzania and Zambia.